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POPULATION PRESSURE IN CLIMATE AND CHARACTER OF THE ASIAN CONTINENT.

HOME OF HALF OF MANKIND.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEQUAL
DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Abin Michel writes in *The
Globe*:

Well over half of all mankind dwells in Asia, but the population is by no means equally distributed over the surface of the continent. On the Siberian tundras and the steppes of Central Asia there is an extremely thin population and the same is true in the higher altitudes of China, Japan, and British India. Such difference in population density as exists between the northern parts of Siberia and certain provinces of China and Bengal are scarcely to be found in any other portion of the globe. The terrific crowding of human beings in China, Japan, and India, and the rapid increase in population in these countries, bring with them problems that are already significant in world politics and world economics, but which will probably be still more important in the future. The more these three thickly populated lands are drawn into the capitalist system and into world commerce, the greater will be their territory, and the stronger, especially among a part of the population of China and Japan, will become the tendency to break loose from their surroundings, to flee from the homeland, and to seek to more profitable means of subsistence whether permanent or transitory, somewhere else. And even if the industrial system is introduced in China, and if industry spreads still farther in Japan, there will still be countless millions of men left over, who can win a livelihood only with difficulty. Even with the industrializing of Eastern Asia and British India, the questions raised by Asiatic populations will grow not simpler but more complex. To be sure, a thorough-going industrialization, the spread of mining and other industries, will give work to great numbers; but other numbers whose activity, according to European standards, is more trifling, and uneconomical waste of time, will be thrown out of work through the industrial process and deprived of livelihood and of attachment to the soil.

EMIGRATION IN THE EAST.

Emigration from China in centuries past was steady and fairly large. Chinese coolies, swayed over the building of railways in North America and Central Africa; they toiled in mines, and in the gold mines of South Africa, on the plantations of the Antilles and Brazil, in Peru and Chile, as cooks and stokers on European ships. The spread of the Chinese during the European War was especially extensive. Although not so many coolies could be forwarded to Europe, England, France as was anticipated in the beginning, the number of Chinese who in the years between 1914 and 1917 entered Russia was all the greater. Not merely in Asia, but also in European Russia, many hundreds of thousands of Chinese were engaged. Even in Archangel and as far as the Kola Peninsula in the White Sea, coolies were stationed in order to release munitions and Russian industrial workers for military service. Chinese laboured on the Murmansk Railway and in the great forest-districts of Russia, in mines, as agricultural labourers, spinners, weavers, cloth-makers; and even in the workshops of the Russian Railway Administration great hordes of Chinese were to be found. A great number of these Chinese now six or seven years away from home, are still living in Russia, but large throngs are again tending the emigration. The thickly populated territories of Shantung, Hupeh, Pechili, Kiangsu, and Szechwan can still produce large numbers of emigrants.

THE CASE OF JAPAN.

In proportion to the population, the emigration from Japan is still more striking. The Japanese population increases seven hundred thousand souls every year. There is, to be sure, enough thinly settled territory in Formosa and Korea that the Japanese emigrant could occupy to a great extent, but the Japanese do not take kindly to either of these territories. Even the establishment of a special Colonial Office for Korea could not greatly promote the emigration from Japan. Korea is too cold for the Japanese, and Formosa too hot. China being itself very thickly populated, can receive only a few Japanese, and so their eyes turn chiefly to the warm coast of America.

The State of California, since it belongs to the United States, is closed to the Japanese, but the trend toward Lower California and other provinces of Mexico is all the stronger for that. Agreements exist between the Japanese and Mexican Governments that provide for a heavy Japanese emigration to Mexico. Under the co-operation of both Governments, a special organization is to be established to help the Japanese to Mexico, and to care for their subsequent prosperity. In the provinces of China and Oajaca, both situated on the Pacific, the development of special Japanese agricultural colonies is to be provided for. Japanese labourers are to be employed in the oil industry, in mining, on cotton plantations, and in the textile industry.

Some South American States, principally Brazil but also Chile and Argentina, are concerning themselves with Japanese immigration. Yet the current of immigration from Japan to Brazil and Argentina, which was strong before the war, is slackening again. Although Brazil has set aside a special premium of 15 pounds sterling for every immigrant (Continued at foot of next column.)

A DOCTOR ON THE WHITE AND DARK RACES.

The inability of the white man to adapt himself to the coloured man's country was one of many interesting points explained by Dr. Leonard Williams, recently, in the first of two lectures at the Royal Institution, London, on "The physical and physiological foundations of character."

Character, Dr. Williams defined as conduct so frequently repeated as to become automatic. Different climates determine different people. Those who inhabit a country where the mountains run down to the sea are superstitious, imaginative, and realize how infinitesimal any man is in the ultimate scheme of things. Mountain people are short, and as are their animals, as may be seen in the Shetland, Devon, and Welsh ponies.

The lecturer explained how the deleterious effect of the solar spectrum at a certain angle on human beings is counteracted by pigment. India shows a varying degree of pigment in its inhabitants, and accompanying this difference is a marked difference also in character and characteristics. It is probable that this pigimentary adaptation is very costly in the matter of energy. The more darkly pigmented a race is the more surely does it lag behind in the progress of civilization. This probably means that the energy necessary to the development of colour is so considerable as to deprive other parts of the organization of its fair share of that energy, and that those parts, which are almost certainly nervous are unable to develop beyond the mere, animal needs of continued existence. "It is not difficult," said Dr. Williams, "to understand the white man's superiority over his darker brother and his ability to develop his nervous system in a degree impossible to his dusky fellow; but he pays a high price in tropical diseases in respect of his fair skin. On the other hand the energy expended on the skin in pigment protects against diseases peculiar to the tropics."

"When Kipling invited us to take up the white man's burden, I do not think," said the lecturer, "that he understood the full and almost intolerable weight of that burden. Bluntly stated, the conclusion to which we are driven by this consideration is that the white man is not by nature adapted, and therefore is unable by art to adapt himself to the coloured man's country."

"The British are great colonizers. His white skin has given him a reserve of energy which has lured him to the furthest ends of the world by service and sacrifice, he hopes to establish himself and his British civilization; but all his service and sacrifice are destined to ultimate defeat by the very economic forces which, owing to his ignorance of them, he has failed to recognize. His white skin is at once his glory and his undoing. It confers on him a nervous system that makes him a commander, but at the same time gives him a handicap that he can never overcome."

Japanese labourer, the Japanese immigration, which has been six thousand in the year 1913, did not reach a thousand in 1921. The number of Japanese labourers in foreign countries is estimated at present from six to seven hundred thousand, but within a few years this figure may have grown to a million at least. Recently Japanese girls and women have been emigrating in larger numbers.

The situation in British India is somewhat different. Here no great tendency toward emigration can be traced. The question of population remains rather an internal matter, but it is not without international significance or without effect on questions going beyond the country's borders, for the extreme overpopulation of many parts of India will constantly be a factor in international unrest, especially in times of bad harvest; and specifically an influence that will affect English foreign policy.

OPEN SPACES.

Though the population density of China, Japan, and British India is extraordinary, the population in other Asiatic territories is extremely thin. In the northern portion of Asia the scattered population is to be explained on climatic grounds, but there are very large Asiatic territories on which a much denser population could be maintained than at present. Anatolia, on account of the many and long Turkish wars during the last ten years, has lost a great many men, mostly able-bodied men. This heavy loss of population is one of the circumstances that make the economic revival of Turkey more difficult.

Persia also is very weakly populated. As the petroleum industry increases, and the exploitation of other mineral treasures develops, the emigration of foreign labourers may become a problem of the day for Persia also. The population of Turkestan is likewise very thin. In a territory more than three times the extent of Germany about five million men are living and yet Turkestan has wide stretches that either are very fertile already or that could be made so. Transbaikalia and Transcaspiia are still sparsely populated, though economic administration could make them capable of supporting great numbers of men. The same applies of Nepa. In this country, almost a third the size of Germany, from five or six million men are living. Nepa has rich deposits of copper, iron, and sulphur. There are prospects of intensive agriculture and cattle-raising. Afghanistan likewise is thinly populated.

The thickly populated districts of British India and Japan include only about fifteen per cent. of the Asiatic population, so far as climatic conditions permit, has hitherto been impossible chiefly on account of the imperfect means of communication in the interior of the continent. When, for the first time, great Asiatic overland railways are built, such as are now being proposed, a period of population movements will begin, compared to which all the immigrations and emigrations hitherto observed will be as nothing.

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LAUGHIN' GYRN' BLUES	...	...	...	...	do.
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IN A FRONTIER STATION.

The Peshawar Correspondent of The Times writes:—

Life in a Frontier station, especially in one of the larger ones, seems at first sight much the same as that to which Europeans are accustomed elsewhere in Upper India. Newcomers, however, very soon discover differences and restrictions. Racing and polo, tennis and dancing, alternate as the pivots of gay social functions, and seem to be the sole interests of leisure hours; but the barbed wire all round the cantonment and the constant challenging of sentries at night are reminders of the strong tides of the frontier, ever ready to break in and rattle the surface of the secluded pool—for that is what station life is—a calm backwater in a turbulent and treacherous stream.

Every English man and woman who has been any time on the Frontier knows that a wave may break into the pool or an eddy suck down one of their number at any moment. In the evening hours, between games and dinner, the club suddenly empties itself of men. With a hurried "Sorry!"—must go—be back as soon as I can, men slip quietly from the ladies' room and the card room. Some one has heard the "Alarm" bugle and has passed the word quietly along. Another day, two or three of the cavalry fail to appear for polo; "chickens" are disgraced, and Colonel A. is fuming until it is explained that a squadron was called out at lunch-time to chase a raiding gang. As for the officers of the police and constabulary, nobody seriously expects them to keep an appointment. One well-known figure among them has a habit of ostentatiously showing up at the beginning of a dance and being a hundred miles or more away at dawn, rounding up a nest of outlaws.

More often than not these alarms and excursions end calmly or even in bathos. The "alarm" is due to a young sentry seeing bogies, and the raiding gang was over the border hours before the squadron could gain touch with it. But once or twice in the year, somewhere along the line of stations, small and large, a finds himself following in slow time to the beat of criss-crossed drums the last earthly journey of the friend who left his glass unfinished a short twenty-four hours before. The memory of these poignant incidents remains. Life resumes its gaiety quickly, but can as quickly change to gravity when a chance word, a photograph, the tablets on the church wall recall a succession, long in proportion as the individual's service, of such tragic disappearances.

SPORT UNDER ESCORT.

Nearly every cantonment is the base for some "line" or other. Men who were at the club yesterday are "up the line" or "stack for outposts for the next two months" to-day. That means separation from wives and children, bitterly resented when it breaks into the cold weather, which is the only time of the year when families have a chance of being together; for in the summer the women and children must go "home," or at least to the hills, and the men must stay behind. It also means leaving the sheltered pool and going out into the stream. The outpost and the camp "up the line" are boats and ships out in the full force of the torrent; the officers must all take their watch, and the crew must be always on the alert for squalls. Now, however strong a swimmer, may leave the ship without a lifeline, in the form of an armed escort.

To leave this metaphor—life in the outposts is "up the line," and it is a life of constant watchfulness by night and day against attack. There is not the chance only but the positive certainty that any relaxation of precaution, any failure to observe one of even the smallest of the rules of the game, will mean the scuppering of a patrol or a convoy, or even of the post itself. There are relaxations, but they are very much on sufferance. You can play hockey, you can even play polo or have a race-meeting, if there are enough of you and enough level ground—provided the hills and nullahs are well picketed. You can go shooting sometimes—with a strong armed escort, or under the protection of a friendly tribe. You can ride or motor to the next camp or post in the line—within picket hours. Attempt any of these things without the necessary proviso and you are "for it" sooner or later, probably sooner. All this may suggest a picture of men living under a constant strain and of lonely women weeping. It is not so in reality. There are few gayer or more delightful spots to live in, climatically, socially, and in every way, than Peshawar in the spring, and the old "Fiffer" stations of Kohat, Bannu, &c. have always had a reputation for cheerfulness and restfulness. Nor is all this better for being lived in touch with realities. Men and women who have passed through tragedies and trials together know each other more than superficially, and know that, though the first line of Lindsay Gordon's famous quatrain is cynical, the rest is true:—

Two things stand like stone.
Kindness in another's trouble;
Courage in your own.

Sir George Fuller, Premier of New South Wales, announces that agreement has been reached with the Imperial Government on the main terms of the most ambitious scheme of migration and land settlement which Australia has yet attempted. It provides for the settlement of 6,000 selected British migrants and an expenditure of about £9,000,000.

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COTTON TRADE IN U.S.A.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

PERFECT WEATHER NEEDED TO AVERT SMALL CROP.

New York, June 1st.

The cotton trade seems to have reached the conclusion that only the most perfect weather for the balance of the season can prevent another small cotton crop with attendant high prices, especially if Europe resolves enough to resume even a fair proportion of its normal purchases. At the same time here and there is found one who takes a more optimistic view of the situation, as for instance a prominent up-town operator who is preparing to leave for a vacation in the Orient. He points to the season of 1920-21 as illustrating what the crop can do from a low start.

The June condition (as of May 23rd) that season was 62.4, the acreage around 37,045,000 and the crop, including linters, 13,600,075 bales. Few can be found this spring, however, who will admit the possibilities of a thirteen million crop with the usual average of weather for the rest of the season. For this season, the market is seeking an adjustment of values on the basis of a possible yield of not over 12,500,000 bales, and probably less. Those who are concerned about the balance of the season, up to the time the crop begins to move, are finding some consolation in the present small exports and the curtailment of an increasing number of New England mills. A Boston bank points out that if exports and domestic consumption during the rest of the season should be at the same rate as in the month of April there would be about 1,600,000 bales left in the country on July 31st. The drop in exports and consumption, however, makes it seem probable at this writing, that a somewhat larger amount than this will be carried over. Stock at the ports is now less than 400,000 bales for the first time this season, comparing with nearly 900,000 last. Owing to the lateness of the new crop, it is expected that these stocks will reach a very small figure before the new cotton begins to move. Some experts advocate the stoppage of at least 25 per cent. of the spindles to avert an acute famine in raw material. The curtailment thus far has affected about 1,300,000 spindles in Fall River, 500,000 in New Bedford, 150,000 in Maine and not in excess of 300,000 scattered in other parts of New England. Rumours late in the week to the effect that the settlement of the Ruhr question between France and Germany was imminent gave an added interest to calculations about the possible carry-over as such a development would doubtless considerably increase the buying power of Europe. Nevertheless, the trend of sentiment in cotton circles is increasingly bending towards the new crop outlook. If there is to be another short crop following the last, very high prices might easily be seen. It is evident, however, and this is particularly true of Texas, that farmers will make the most strenuous efforts this year to produce a good crop. With a spell of good weather in the next month or two, the character of crop advices might easily lose much of their bullishness, although it will be hard to convince the average trader that any crop large enough to bring about a substantial decline can be grown this season regardless of the weather. The boll weevil must, of course, be reckoned with. It has not appeared in any great numbers as yet, for the plant is not large enough for it to feed upon, but unless checked by the weather, it is generally believed that its depredations this season will be unusually heavy. One house, commenting on the crop possibilities, declares that they point to another year of scarcity with prices maintained at a minimum somewhere around the level to which we have become accustomed, and "with considerable probability that at some time the heights of last season may be attained again and perhaps surpassed. The season will start with a couple of million bales less in the world than last year, and with industry a year nearer to the final recovery from the results of the war." The labour problem seems to be more acute in the Eastern belt than elsewhere, even in the Mississippi valley. Unquestionably a very large number of negroes have already left the fields for the North, but planters are now fully aroused over the menace and are endeavouring to counteract the emigration by pointing out the hardships that must be endured in a climate and a section to which the Southern negro is unfamiliar. There is another angle to this situation also, which has not been hitherto mentioned, and that is the fact that more white people have been seeking the more genial Southern climate than ever before. Many of these are taking up farms in Georgia and Alabama, and a Georgia paper says "one thrifty hustling Yankee who comes South on a farm is worth half a dozen negroes who may be leaving."

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(c) Week-end Competitions.

Full particulars will appear later, and information can always be obtained from the CENTRAL OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS, BANGKOK, SIAM.

[1037]

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WEIHAIWEI.
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
DR. W. M. MUAT, C.B.E.

An interesting function took place here the other day at the entrance to the Civil Hospital, when a "pet" was unveiled by the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. A. P. Blunt, C.M.G. The stone is beautifully carved and has been erected by local merchants and headmen of the villages of the Territory in honour of our popular Medical Officer, Dr. W. M. Muat. The address presented by the natives refers in the usual complimentary terms to our Doctor's professional skill and knowledge; his interest in curing for life and in giving relief; and concludes: "in order to show our sincere feelings we have erected this stone as a memorial for the ages to come."

In his speech Mr. Blunt laid emphasis on Dr. Muat's "vigorous" pursuit of sanitation, which makes Port Edward famous throughout China for its cleanliness, and took occasion to impress on the Chinese present—some destined, no doubt, to become municipal councillors in the near future—that, "as a memorial to him, more fitting even than this 'pet,' they should seek to preserve this other memorial of Dr. Muat's work after his departure."

The ceremony at the Hospital was followed by another at Government House where a representative gathering of his friends and admirers witnessed the formal presentation to Dr. Muat of the insignia of a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. In a short speech Mr. Blunt congratulated Dr. Muat on the honour conferred on him by the King in recognition of a long and successful career in public service—the two years' work in India in the great plague epidemic (1907-1909), work that received special commendation from the Indian Government; the five years' service in Nigeria, specially mentioned in despatches by the Governor, Sir F. Lugard; the seventeen years as Senior Medical Officer at Weihaiwei and, more particularly, the successful encounter with the cholera fever in 1913.

THE REDEMPTION QUESTION.
According to information from Chinese sources, negotiations for the restoration of Weihaiwei have been completed and the documents are ready for submission to the Peking Parliament. There seems to be some truth in the assertion; but it would be in keeping with the past history of the British leasehold if another hitch occurred, and for some reason or other, redemption were postponed for a year, or two. "Cinderella of Empire" has been cursed with uncertainty, doubt and insecurity of tenure, for more years than we care to think about. It may well happen that the powers that be will decide that a few years more of the same sort of thing can do no harm!

According to a recent Reuter telegram, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said, in effect, that, in the negotiations concerning the rendition of Weihaiwei, due consideration was being given to the question of the proper protection of private interests. The people most interested—those who consider, rightly or wrongly, that they are faced with serious financial losses—will anxiously await the publication of the terms of redemption before deciding whether this rather confident assurance is of the nature of a pious hope, or something more substantial: whether it, too, is to take its place among those other official assurances, given years ago, reliance on which has had such unfortunate consequences for some British subjects who invested their capital in the British leasehold.

Over a year ago, in an official reply to local petitioners, the Colonial Secretary gave the opinion that the British Community would incur no losses, "if the Washington arrangements are carried out." In an after-dinner speech, last October, the Chief Chinese Delegate on the Retrocession Commission, Mr. M. T. Liang, said, concerning the negotiations just begun, that he had been indulging in a pleasant dream—a successful end to the deliberations of the joint Commission, "at no expense to either party." His Excellency seems to have overlooked the fact that there was a third "party" to be considered—the people with private interests at stake! Hitherto the latter have supposed that the task, the problem set the Retrocession Commission by Lord Balfour at Washington, was incapable of satisfactory solution. Has the problem been solved after all? Is the solution satisfactory? Have the "Washington arrangements" been carried out? There are indications that answers to these important questions will be forthcoming at no distant date.

Weihaiwei, July 4th, 1923.

SHANGHAI'S REFUGEE PROBLEM.
7,000 RUSSIANS IN THE SETTLEMENT.
LITTLE PROSPECT OF A SOLUTION.

Mr. C. E. Metzler, Secretary of the Bureau for Russian Affairs and formerly Vice-Consul, who discussed the situation with a representative of the Shanghai Mercury stated that the present acute position would become very much worse if the refugees now on board the steamer *Edgar* from Genoa were able to get to Shanghai, which was their intended destination. These refugees, about 700 in number, are in hopes that the Chinese Government will allow at least some of them to land, and though the local consulate has advised the branch in Genoa of the inadvisability of more refugees coming to Shanghai they are anxious to get to the Settlement, by hook or crook, some of them intending, if they can land at Lingpo to come overland to Shanghai.

At the present time there are approximately 7,000 Russians in the Settlement, of whom at least 3,000 are destitute through sheer inability to obtain work. There are about 500 in employment of some kind which suffices to earn them the bare necessities of life. Quite a few of these are employed, as boarding-house keepers. Not all these can be considered refugees. For before 1917 there were about 700 employed Russians in Shanghai. In addition to the boarding-house keepers there are some employed in the Municipal Council and in shops, according to Mr. Metzler.

THE WOMEN REFUGEES.
Regarding the women refugees, Mr. Metzler stated that a false impression seemed to prevail regarding some of them. It was true that for quite a number little sympathy need be shown, but irrespective of those there were about 500 respectable women who were destitute and who were worthy of help as well as sympathy. When the refugees first fled from their country a large amount of sympathy was extended to them from various countries, but now that the problem had grown to such gigantic dimensions the helping hand was not so freely extended. The Governor-General of the Philippines, who had allowed a certain number in, had now cabled to say that under no conditions whatever would any more be allowed.

Mr. Metzler touched upon the matter of those students who had started their education in Russia and who were now anxious to complete it in America. He admitted that some of them had gone too far in seeking charitable assistance from the public for the purpose of giving these men education in Hongkong and other universities, but the more wealthy Russians in the Community were doing what they could amongst themselves in order to raise sufficient money to send them to America to complete their education.

Mr. Metzler expressed the opinion that the United Governments or the League of Nations should take up the matter and that only they could devise a scheme whereby the existing evil could be lessened and a solution of the problem be found. He strongly favoured the suggestion made that Russians be employed on the building of a road from the aviation shed situated at the terminus of the Hungjiao Road to the hills, Fengwangshan. The proposal was that, with the concurrence of General Ho Feng Lin, able-bodied refugees might be employed on spade work on the first three miles adjacent to the aviation building from 5 to 8 in the morning and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon. Useful work could be done for say 50 cents a day, enough to provide for women and children, in addition to the workmen's own food.

Mr. Metzler discussed the matter of putting Russians to work on the same terms as Chinese in unloading vessels, but he stated that trouble would be bound to result as the Chinese would go out on strike if such were allowed.

As far as emigration to the Dominions were concerned, the invariable answer received, particularly by Australia, was that the Government could not allow in any of the emigrants unless they were able to pay their fares. He admitted that if a promise were given by the Dominions governments concerned that they would be admitted providing they paid their fares, it might pay in the long run to raise the necessary money and send the refugees abroad.

Remarking that Mr. Bonar Law's colleagues did not inspire much confidence, Mr. Lloyd George, in an address to his constituents on May 22nd, renewed his pledge not to indulge in factious criticism of the new Ministry. There would be "discriminating and helpful criticism." Reviewing the outlook, he declared that no Government had ever succeeded in crowding so many mistakes into so short a period.

A WORSE REMEDY.
"SOLDIER INSPECTORS" A NUISANCE ON KINHAN LINE.

The Peking Correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, writing on July 4th said:—

Passengers on the Peking-Hankow railway—Northern section, are complaining of the insolence of some of the so-called "inspecting soldiery" installed at each station for the purpose of going through the passenger trains and receiving reports from the guards thereon. This "inspecting soldiery" force is one of the features of the measures taken by the Ministry of Communications to protect the Government railways from bandits. If the complaints are well based, it is evident that no discrimination was shown in selecting the personnel of the "inspectors." The complaints are that the "soldier inspectors" are rude towards foreign and Chinese passengers, that they swagger through the coaches jostling the travellers in an impudent manner and that in some cases they insist upon passengers opening their hand luggage to permit them to inspect the contents. Whether they are looking for bandits in the hand luggage is questionable but they have no right to inspect any passengers' luggage, being detailed solely to receiving reports from the train guards at each station and checking up on the number. The "inspection" at each station has interfered somewhat with time schedules, as on the Northern section it is enforced on all trains, locals and express alike, but no complaint has been made at this inconvenience. The trouble with the new guards appears that they have been promised too much money—double pay, one dollar a day for rations and a \$20 a month bonus from Marshal Tsoo Kun. Some of them are making as high as \$70 a month, which is high pay for coolies.

REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.
INCIDENT ON THE UPPER YANGTZE.

A message from Ichang says:—
A curious incident has occurred at Chungchow, about half way to Chungking. The *Ankong*, which belongs to the Yang Sen party, was transporting a regiment of soldiers, under a captain belonging to the 18th Division. The boat was anchored at Chungchow, when suddenly there was a fierce attack from the shore. The captain and pilots of the steamer were killed, as also the captain of the regiment and about 200 men, while over 100 men were taken captive by the attackers. The latter then boarded the steamer and rifled her of everything that she carried, and no doubt she had arms and ammunition on board. About 200 dead bodies were seen lying on the beach by the captain of a steamer that passed there later. Only ten or eleven of the regiment managed to escape and they came back to Ichang on the *Fookyue* a couple of days ago. It is not certain whether the attackers were southern (Szechuen) soldiers or brigands, but the regiment that has been annihilated was going to reinforce General Yang Sen. The *Ankong* now lies uncrewed for at Chungchow.

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION.

In addressing the shareholders at the 32nd annual meeting of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., the Chairman (Mr. E. Roger Owen) gave prominence to some interesting figures. In the course of his speech he said:—The assets stand at £7,033,254, as against £7,057,433. The revenue for the year amounted to £2,034,547, as against £2,327,124 in 1922. The premium income amounted to £4,415,841, as against £5,569,791—a decrease of £1,153,950. The claims paid and provided for amounted to £2,076,974, representing 56.8 per cent. of the premium bonds, as compared with 54.1 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease in premiums was not due to loss connections. In point of fact, the number of policies on our books increased considerably during the year, and I am glad to say is increasing to an extent which gives good hopes for the future expansion of our business. The reduction was almost entirely due to the diminished volume of premiums from Workmen's Compensation insurances, the result of continued industrial depression.

As to the more immediate future, I am happy to say that there are indications of improvement in various directions. Take, for instance, the United States of America, where we have a very important business. During the greater portion of last year they had not recovered from the serious depression under which they had been suffering, but towards the end of the year there were signs of improvement, and during the opening months of the present year these signs have become more convincing, to the extent that our business in that country shows expansion in every department as compared with the same period of 1922. Likewise, there are healthy indications of expanding business at most of our other Overseas branches in the Dominions and elsewhere.

REMARKABLE "BATTLE" WITH BANDITS.

AN EXCHANGE OF BULLETS BUT NO CASUALTIES.

SILVER FOR LEAD.

A Correspondent writing from Kueichu, Hunan, to the *N.C. Daily News*, on July 2nd, says:—

This morning, at Kueichu station, I witnessed three *lien* of soldiers returning from an attempted encounter with bandits. The soldiers were all well armed and had with them two heavy machine-guns. There are supposed to be 3,000 bandits—the number is probably exaggerated—operating near Liuchichuan, 75 li east of Kueichu. Soldiers were sent out from the city and the bandits fled as soon as the former appeared. Having dispersed the bandits thus, the soldiers returned by train to Kueichu and this morning were enjoying an early morning meal on the station platform. Of course, the bandits will return and no doubt this little game of chess will be played all summer with "no casualties" on both sides.

I have just met a Chinese gentleman who lives near the scene of this last little *tele-tele*. He says that the battle between the soldiers and the bandits was fought in the following fashion:—The bandits presented the soldiers with generous amount of silver dollars and in return the bandits received a good supply of rifle bullets. Thus, much ammunition was expended but not in the usual way, and bullets instead of lodging in *fate's* bodies, are reposing peacefully in their pockets for future use on innocent and helpless citizens. I questioned this gentleman on his report of the "battle" and he assured me, in the presence of other Chinese, that it was no fable but a genuine fact. The fact that there were no casualties, even when machine-guns were carried by the soldiers, tends to confirm this report.

THE WAYFOONG LIONS AT SHANGHAI.

The splendour of the new Hongkong & Shanghai Bank would seem to be as nothing compared to the fume which rapidly is accruing to the lions guarding the entrance thereto. A Note in the *N.C. Daily News* says: If one half of what one hears be true the awe, admiration, veneration, and feeling of good joy in a general all-absorbing way, with which the Chinese regard the sentinel cats is so great that there is nothing left to expend on the grandeur of the building itself. Last week we gave a story of good qualities to be gained by rubbing the lions and then oneself, undoubtedly to the delight of the gentleman whose job it is to run a curry comb and dandy brush over the animals for his task would be done for him. Now there is another tale. The Chinese think the foreigners have been very unkind not to tell them the real significance of the lions. The pillars, the pillars, the general decorative scheme, and so on, but the lions, who must have been placed there for some other purpose than as mere ornaments, have not been explained. So, each day, the Chinese pause before the lions and ponder upon what is going on in those massive bronze brains. It is said that the majority of these ardent students have arrived at a common conclusion and if this be so it is to be hoped that they never will let it slip their memories, for it is this—One lion is passive and through him the foreigner conveys the assurance that, whilst China is passive, so will the foreigner be; but should China make the mistake of grinning after the savage manner of the other lion, then will the foreigner descend upon her with all the fury of his diplomats and fighting men. What says the designer of the lions?

HUMAN HEARTS AS MEDICINE

About two weeks ago 28 people—including three women—were executed outside the west gate of Kueichu (Hunan). These 28 were all supposed *huai* and executed summarily. The women were seized while entering the south gate of the city and on being searched were discovered carrying small arms and ammunition. After the execution, the hearts of these poor wretches were cut out and carefully preserved for future medicinal and courage-inspiring purposes. "I questioned a number of soldiers on the matter of cutting out hearts and the purpose of it, and they all quite frankly avowed that they made excellent medicine," writes a correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TEACHING OF THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—Will you be good enough to allow me, through your valuable paper, to refer to certain matters that the members of the Education Board so earnestly discussed at the meetings held on 6th June last and on the 4th inst.

As you know, Sir, there have been lively discussions as to whether French (1) or Portuguese should be taught to Portuguese children at the Beilium School. At their first meeting the Board decided to ascertain the feelings of the Portuguese Community, and at a meeting held at the Club Lusitano on the 18th June last, that community decided that the teaching of the Portuguese language should be made compulsory for Portuguese scholars in this Colony. A speaker at this meeting expressed the community's thanks to the Education Board for their wise decision to leave the matter in abeyance until the feelings of the Portuguese parents had been ascertained.

The resolution passed by the Portuguese Community to be submitted to the Board was not based on patriotism alone but on the ground of *usefulness*. But now, having had the Community's feelings put before them in an unmistakable manner, it looks as if some of the members of the Board were little inclined to entertain them sympathetically.

If it is not found possible in this Colony for the study of the Portuguese language by Portuguese children, to proceed, it should at least go along with the teaching of the English.

I would put before your readers the views of the great and popular former Governor of Hongkong, Sir John Pope Hennessy:—

"The deplorable effect of this state of things, growing from day to day, could not escape the quick intellect of Sir John Pope Hennessy, who, in a public speech, praising the good qualities of the Macanese boys, could not, however, help remarking that, generally speaking, they are deficient in English composition. The reason of this defect we need not go far to seek,—it is found in the elements of idleness, words being the expression of ideas, and our ideas being shaped by words of the language imbibed with the mother's milk, it follows that perfection in the native tongue must be the basis of all acquirements, linguistic, literary, or scientific. It is, consequently, of the utmost importance that the study of Portuguese should precede that of English."

(Extr. Re. Triest, Camoes, Page 90.)

Now, Sir, what I wish to emphasize is that if Portuguese children are allowed to learn first their own mother tongue, the study, especially of French, Italian and Spanish, the sister languages, would be an easy matter for them.

On the ground of *usefulness*, I dare to submit that the German language should take preference over French but for us Portuguese, living in this part of the world, it is more useful and necessary to know Portuguese first, then French, or even English and Chinese.

In conclusion, the teaching of the French, though it is a beautiful language, to the Portuguese children would be a luxury. Let them first learn their own tongue. They will then be able to acquire a good knowledge of the indispensable English language, and next the Chinese language as the most useful in this part of the world. I believe that I have struck the point of usefulness which some of the members of the Education Board are aiming at.—I remain, Sir, Yours,

VICTOR SORIANO.

Hongkong, July 10th, 1933.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—Having read the letter under the title of "Benefit Performances" I really do feel that the individual who hides under the name of "Pro Bono Publico" is, to say the least of it, despicably mean.

His outlook on life is just what one may expect from a man who makes a charge without having the courage to attach his name to the charges and who undoubtedly has an axe to grind either against the London Hospital or against the Coronet Theatre.

Mr. Ray's reply to P.B.O.'s first effusion made it very clear that he donated a percentage of takings to the hospital expressly at the request of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and that paper confirmed that fact the same night. The performance therefore was not arranged as P.B.O. infers in order to boost business for the theatre.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MILITARY LAND QUESTION.

SECRETARY OF STATE "WELL AWARE" OF ITS LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong (Mr. H. R. Remington) sends us the following copy of a letter just received from the Colonial Secretary relative to the 5th resolution passed at the Public Meeting held at the City Hall on March 9th last. No reference is made to the other resolutions:—

[COPY.]

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 7th July, 1933.

"Sir.—With reference to the letter of 23rd March, 1933, forwarded by the Association in conjunction with the Kowloon Residents' Association, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has replied that he is well aware of the importance to Hongkong of the Military Lands question and that he has not failed to represent it to the War Office.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER."

The Hon. Secretary, Constitutional Reform Association.

THE CHEUNGCHAU LAUNCH TRAGEDY.

DEATH ROLL NOW TOTALS 27.

In yesterday's issue we stated that the police had recovered from the water 14 bodies of passengers drowned in the launch disaster on Sunday, when the ferry launch, *Lee Den Tat*, turned turtle as a result of the passengers rushing to the starboard side prior to disembark. Since then the police have picked up thirteen more bodies, including seven women, one girl and one boy. The total death roll now amounts to 27.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

THAT PROPOSED METER SYSTEM.

The proposed installation of water meters in the ridermain districts, to which the Chinese are raising strong objections this year, as they have always done in the past, was discussed at a general meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. The matter was considered in private session.

SPORT.

CHINESE SOCCER FOOTBALL TEAM FOR AUSTRALASIA.

An invitation has been received from the Australian Soccer Association, for a team of Chinese Soccer players, to tour Australia and play a series of matches in the different states. Mr. H. A. Millard, the Australian delegate, after having traversed China in search of the best material, has invited the South China Athletic Association, through the China Contest Committee, to fill 12 vacancies out of a total of 17. Five players from the North are included in the 17. A subscription list was opened in Shanghai, and the Committee there succeeded in raising sufficient funds to present the playing uniforms to the whole team of 17, in addition to winter clothing to their representatives at a cost of \$2,000.

As the South China players are not in a position to equip themselves with suitable clothing for the change of climate or to make provision for their own expenses during the tour, the Association has decided that, in order to uphold the dignity of the Southerners, a like effort, to the one made in the North, should be made in Hongkong. Donations should be sent to Mr. Mok Hing, c/o Snowman & Co., Bank of China Building.

P.B.O. shows his lack of intelligence in his second letter more clearly than in his first effort. Obviously his remarks were directed against individuals rather than systems, and as there has not been a benefit performance in Hongkong for ages, I would ask him—what prompted him to write his first letter?

He must agree that it was the fact that the Coronet were giving a percentage of takings to the fund, and everyone will agree with me there.

I should very much like to see P.B.O. publish his name (I'm sure he hasn't the courage to) because if he did, I feel positive that it would then be discovered that "thereby hangs a tale."

May I ask P.B.O. how much he gave towards the relief of the poor and suffering, and I am sure that the answer will be—*not even a lemon*—I am Sir, Yours,

L. J. MORLEY,

Palace Hotel, Hongkong, July 11th, 1933.

THE NEW BRICKWORKS SITE.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Over one hundred persons assembled at the land sale held in the new Court Room of the Taipo Land Office yesterday morning. The lot under offer was the site for the new brickworks, situated near San Hui, Castle Peak. The area is approximately 23 acres and the upset price was \$975. The District Officer, after reading the conditions of sale, stated that the Government was not selling the lot with the object of raising money, but with the idea of having a brick factory established, so that the Colony may have an increased supply of bricks. The conditions of sale set out that:—

The lot is sold for the term of seventy-five years from the 1st day of July, 1933, with the right of renewal for a further term of 24 years less 3 days at a reassessed Crown Rent as a brickworks lot, subject to the General Conditions of Sale published in Government Notification No. 365 of 1933 where not at variance with the Special Conditions set out below.

The special conditions attached to the sale included the following:—

1.—The purchaser shall within 2 years from the date of sale expend a sum of not less than \$300,000 in the construction of a Brickworks capable of turning out not less than 50,000 bricks per diem.

2.—For all kilns, factories, offices or other buildings which shall be erected within 2 years from the date of sale under Condition 1 the purchaser shall pay additional premium at the rate of 9/10ths of 1 cent. per square foot occupied by such buildings and increased Crown Rent at the rate of \$50 per acre.

3.—For any buildings erected after the expiration of 2 years from the date of sale the purchaser shall pay additional premium and Crown Rent at the rate then current for building land. Provided always that no building erected on the lot shall at any time be used for any purpose not connected with the brickworks, without a licence from the Government on such conditions in the matter of premium, etc., as he may deem fit.

4.—The purchaser shall be entitled to take from the sub-soil of the lot any clay, earth, sand or other material suitable for use in the making of bricks, tiles or earthenware goods, but no other minerals whatsoever.

5.—No clay, earth, or other materials shall be dug and works carried on within six yards of the boundary fences.

6.—The purchaser shall at all times carry on the brickworks in a proper and workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the District Officer and shall keep indemnified the Crown from and against all actions claims and demands for or by reason of any injury to adjoining property or any nuisance or annoyance arising from the carrying on of the brickworks.

7.—The Lot is sold subject to a 5 years Agricultural lease of Lot No. 591, which expires on November 11th, 1933.

Throughout bidding was very brisk, and at times became spirited. Starting with a bid of \$1,000, the price advanced by leaps and bounds. Other bids of \$2,000, \$3,000 and \$5,000, were quickly forthcoming, until eventually the lot was knocked down to the Manager of the Chung Kwong Co. for \$63,500.

Following the sale of the brickworks site, a number of agricultural lots were sold. In most instances the bidding was lively. A number of farmers who were bidding against each other enlivened the proceedings with a deal of cross-fire.

CARELESS!

BREACHES OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS REGULATIONS.

Messrs. Thoreson & Co., steamship agents, of No. 2, Queen's Buildings, were fined \$50 by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday morning for failing to supply a correct manifest to the Import and Export Department of cargo landed in Hongkong by the steamship *Tuna* from Europe. The manifest did not include 50 cases of aniline colours and 30 cases of glass.

The defendants were represented by Mr. D. J. Stevenson who admitted the offence.

Mr. C. J. Rowe prosecuting, said that he attributed the omission to carelessness. He did not think there was any ulterior motive on the part of the defendants in their rendition of the incorrect manifest.

Another case also heard before Mr. J. R. Wood, in which the Import and Export Department appeared as prosecutors, that in which Wong Lau Man of the Ming Tak Thy Firm, No. 30, Bonham Strand, was summoned for exporting 500 bags of flour without a permit.

It was stated that the cargo was despatched on the s.s. *Chidar* on the 16th June for Bangkok. The permit, which was produced in Court, was not applied for until four days after the vessel had sailed.

The defendant admitted to the Court that the document produced was the one which he had signed on the 20th June, asking for permission to despatch the goods.

Mr. Rowe also attributed the offence to carelessness and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50.

SUMMARY COURT.

CAN HUSBAND SUE FOR INJURIES CAUSED TO WIFE?

Can a husband sue for damages in a case of injuries to his wife caused by another person's negligence? This is the question which arose in a Summary Court case heard before the Puisne Judge (His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz) yesterday.

A Chinese named Ip Chun Sang, clerk, of 28, Nullah Street, Quarry Bay, sued Ng Chi Mi, master of the Tung Shing Building Contracting firm, 14, High Street, for the sum of \$300, damages in respect of injuries received by himself, his wife, and his property as the result of careless blasting operations on the part of the defendant.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Russ, outlining his case, said the plaintiff, four women, one his wife—and a small boy were sitting peacefully in their house at Quarry Bay, when suddenly, and without warning "a large number of enormous rocks" fell on to the house, broke down the door, and caused injuries to the plaintiff and his wife. Soon after this the foreman of the contractor who was doing the blasting in the neighbourhood which caused this accident came, and stated that if they would send in a bill for any medical expenses to the contractor, the latter would pay. Mr. Russ here mentioned that the contractor had been summoned at the Magistracy for careless blasting.

Mr. Davidson interposed at this point to say that the defendants did not deny liability for the damage, expensing the item which referred to the wife's injuries. They contended that there was no case of action as far as she was concerned.

His Honour: But surely this is only a purely technical point? If the wife wishes to sue she can take out a summons tomorrow.

Mr. Davidson said he would attempt to show His Lordship that the husband's claim was frivolous. The point as to the wife's claim, came under the Married Women's Property Act.

Mr. Russ then proceeded with his address, saying that his present submission was that the husband was, by law, liable to pay for his wife's necessities and medical attendance. If, therefore, the defendant's carelessness made it necessary for the husband to pay more than he normally would for these things, then the defendant was liable for the difference.

The point was one of common law. Mr. Russ enumerated the items of the claim, which included loss of ten days' wages, at two dollars a day, from the Taikoo Sugar Refinery whilst he was under medical care; bill of \$28.45 for twenty days' attendance at a Chinese doctor's, and for medicine; damage to a jacket; damage to furniture, and \$132.15 wife's medical expenses. The rest of the claim was compensation for pain, shock, and suffering.

Witnesses were then called.

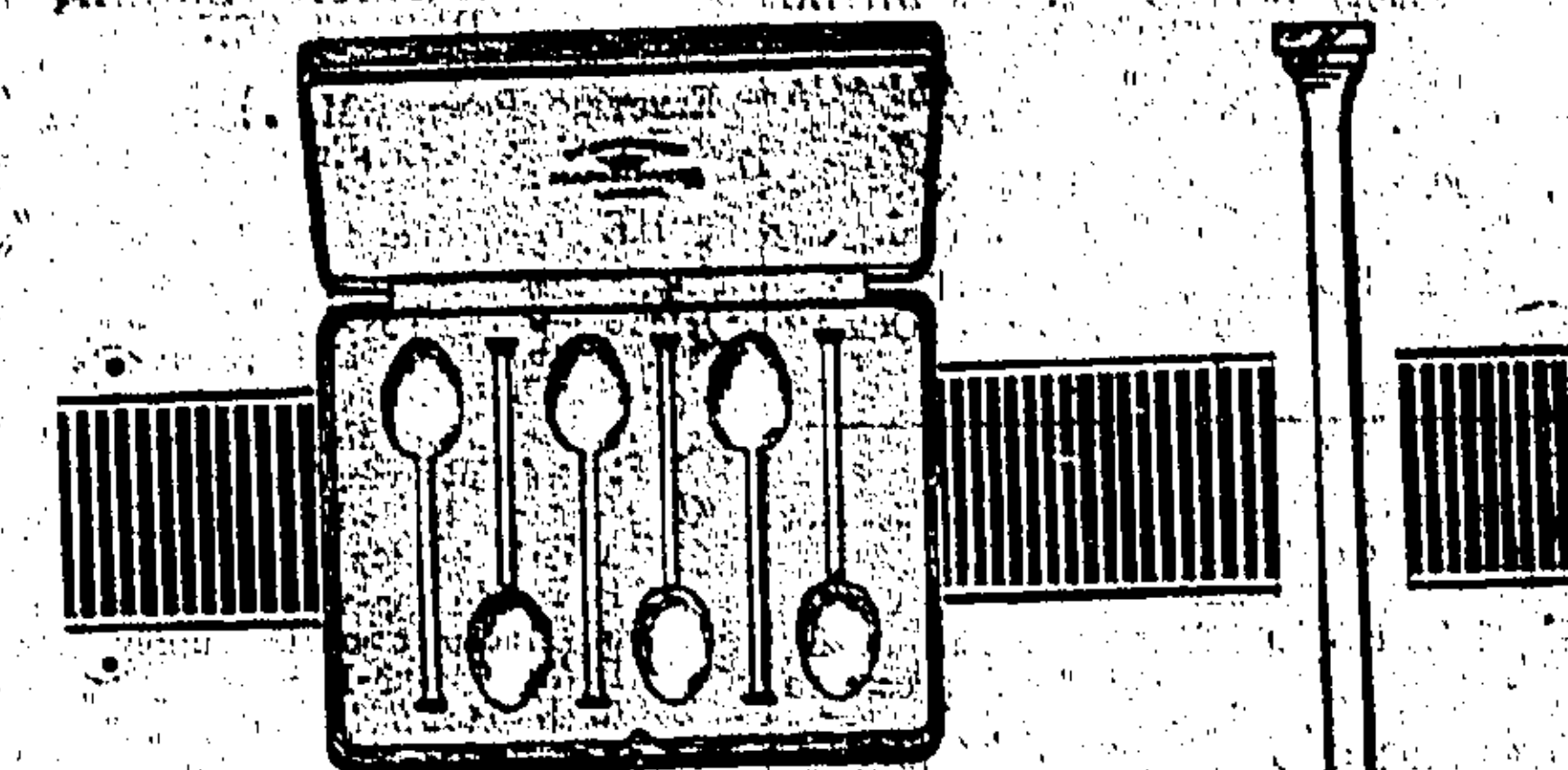
Mr. Davidson repeated that he did not dispute the claims, excepting in the case of the woman. He pointed out that under the Married Women's Property Ordinance of 1905, which corresponded with the English Married Women's Property Act, a husband could not sue for damages in respect of injuries caused to his wife by another's carelessness. He could sue for his own injuries, and for injuries to his property, but not for his wife, who was not his property. The reason he was taking this course was that they knew very little of the woman's injuries, and the precise extent of the hurt she received could not be ascertained. If, however, she wished to sue on her own account she could do so, and would have to bring witnesses to prove her case. As it was they had heard her own evidence, and the evidence of the doctor, and it had been impossible to decide whether she had broken her knee cap or merely received bruises. His own submission was that she had merely received bruises, and that being the case the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages for medical attendance for a broken leg. Mr. Davidson went on to dispute the amounts claimed, most of which, he submitted, were exorbitant.

Mr. Russ: I think it is quite as imperative for the husband to pay for the doctor to repair his wife, and it is for him to pay the carpenter to repair his door.

Mr. Davidson went on to point out that Mr. Russ laboured under a misconception when he thought that the wrong lay in the actual negligence displayed by the contractor in his blasting operations. The real wrong simply lay in the fact that the man was hit by a piece of flying stone. It followed that when his wife was struck by a piece of stone, that was not a wrong to the husband.

Judgment was reserved.

MANUFACTURED BY Messrs. MAPPIN and WEBB, Ltd.



Special Value
CASE OF 6 BEAUTIFULLY MADE
STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS

\$15.00

ACTUAL SIZE
—OF SPOON—

The above is one of the many
attractively priced gift cases in
our recently enlarged Silver Department.

1st FLOOR.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE CATERING DEPARTMENT
OF

CAFÉ WISEMAN

is replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for

MOTORING & WALKING PICNICS
WEDDING RECEPTIONS, GARDEN PARTIES
PRIVATE DINNERS, DANCE SUPPERS
LAUNCH AND YACHTING PICNICS.

Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and prepared in the most hygienic style by experienced Cooks under expert European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



COLUMBIA

GRAND OPEPA RECORDS.

6011	"TOSCA" ... SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	A6167	"FAUST" ... OPEPA HOUSE ORCHESTRA
	SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2		SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2
A6143	"LA BOHEME" ... OPEPA HOUSE ORCHESTRA	453	"TANNHAUSER" ... SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
	SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2		"LOHENGGRIN" ... INTRODUCTION ACT 2

ETC.

ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 3146.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS

"BY TEST THE BEST."

TIMES MAY CHANGE

BUT NOT OUR

QUALITY AND VALUE.

We Specialise in Gentlemen's
High-class Wear.

For many years our customers have recognised the superiority of our goods, we are maintaining that high standard by stocking only the most reliable and up-to-date goods procurable.

WE INVITE COMPARISON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

We are selling a Small Stock of Below-mentioned Goods in Whole or Half Pieces Lots (50 Yards Per Piece):—
Finest Quality WHITE COTTON DRILL 27/3" (62 cts. per Yard).
Do. COLOURED ALPACA 34" (62 cts. per Yard).
Do. PROOF UNION SILK 54" (62 cts. per Yard).
IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
1033.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of 2 1/2 pence per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1923, at rate of 2s. 6d. per Dollar.
The Dividend will be Payable on and after TUESDAY, the 17th AUGUST, 1923, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd July to SATURDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1052]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 23rd AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July, to Wednesday, 8th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1050]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO PORT SAID, ADEN, MASSAUA, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at this wharf into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 7th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd inst. or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODD & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1923. [1041]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"SARPEDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Hoi's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 9th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd July, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1923. [1043]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

The Steamship

"NAGPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on TUESDAY, the 17th July, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Passes will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and weight of all packages are required. For particulars, apply to—
J. MACLEOD, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1042]

INTIMATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF MACAO.

DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA (MACAO EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT).

ELECTRIC POWER MACHINERY, WIRELESS STATION AND ELECTRIC TRACTION.

THE Government of Macao will receive Tenders for the Concession of the Sole Privilege, in the City, of the following Services:—
(a) Setting up and running a Wireless Station, with sufficient power to guarantee Communication with the Portuguese Colony of Timor.
(b) Setting up and running Electric Power Machinery for the Supply of Electric Power to the whole City and Harbour of Macao, also the supply of Electric Light for the Private Lands belonging to the Port of Macao.
(c) Setting up and running Electric Conveyances in the City and with Communication with the neighbouring Chinese Villages, when this Right may be granted.
The Terms and Conditions may be seen in the Public Works Department of Macao and the Tenders should be sent in up to the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1923, addressed to the Director dos Servicos de Fazenda de Macao. (Macao Exchequer Department), 21st June, 1923.

GOVERNMENT OF MACAO.

DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA (MACAO EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT).

RACE COURSE.

THE Macao Government have received several requests that it should use its best endeavours for building and maintaining a RACE COURSE in the available sites, and not wishing to do so before giving to all the interested parties an opportunity for sending in their Terms and Conditions, hereby announces that up to the 15th SEPTEMBER Next, it will receive Tenders with Plans and Specifications for the building and maintenance of a Race Course in the City of Macao, for Ten Years, under the following Conditions:—
1. The Race Course and Stands shall be finished Five Months after signing the Agreement.
2. The Government will grant the exclusive Rights of Horse Racing in this City, in Exchange for a fixed percentage of the Company's net earnings.
3. The Government will allow the use of its sites for this purpose, on payment of the Annual Ground Rent of per square metre.
All the Tenders should be sent in up to the 15th of SEPTEMBER, addressed to the Director dos Servicos de Fazenda, MACAO (Chief of the Macao Exchequer Department, Macao).
Direccao dos Servicos de Fazenda de the Province of Macao (Macao Exchequer Department), 21st June, 1923.

DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA.

(MACAO EXCHEQUER DEPARTMENT).

BUILDING AND RUNNING A MARKET IN THE CITY OF MACAO.

The Government has resolved to sell the premises known as Sun Pa In. Considering the advantages of providing the City with a Modern, Vast and Up-to-date MARKET, with an Adjoining or Subterranean Cold Storage Compartment for keeping Foodstuffs; taking into consideration the fine site of the said premises, so near to the Harbour and with ample space so as to permit the Necessary Installations, the Government of this Province hereby announces that up to the 15th of SEPTEMBER Next, it will receive Tenders for taking up the said site on the following bases:—

1. Building of a Large Up-to-date Market with all Modern Improvements and with a Cold Storage Chamber. The Ice Factory may form its Annex.
2. Particulars of time for beginning and finishing the Works with relative Plans and Specifications.
3. Payment to the Government of a Tax, corresponding to the Interest and Sinking Fund representing the value of the said piece of Ground.
4. Payment to the Local Senado of Macao of a sum of money, equivalent to the whole of the Municipal Dues and Taxes, for running the Market.
5. At the end of the Specified Time, the Market will belong to the Local Senado of Macao. The Company that had run the Market during the said Period of Time will be given preference to run the Market on certain Conditions.
6. If it should be built, adjoining the Ice Factory, this Factory will be considered as being outside of the Contract, and will be considered as belonging definitely to the Company.

All the Tenders and Information should be sent in to the DIRECCAO DOS SERVICOS DE FAZENDA DE MACAO.

Macao, Exchequer Department, 21st June, 1923.

TENDERS WANTED.

RELIABLE CONTRACTORS are invited to Tender for the following Works:—
Over 30,000 cub. feet Cut-moulded and Fine Punched Granite.
Over 35,000 cub. feet Brickwork.
For Particulars, apply to the
"HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST CO., LTD.,
Architects,
Powell's Building.
1026]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND LAND ESTATE CO.

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the SALE advertised Below, which has been frequently Postponed, Pending Negotiations between the Parties Concerned, will now, the Negotiations having finally Broken Down, positively take place on JULY 17th, the Date advertised Below. [1023]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN ONE LOT On TUESDAY, The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section of Inland Lot No. 2168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 16th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises as at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th JULY, 1923, commencing at 3.00 P.M., at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Underigned.) Terms:—80% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of date of sale.

LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. 983]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1923, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Tai Kok Tsui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal a Crown Lease to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Acres.	Area in Acres.	Unset Price.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.			
1	Kowloon (Hau Yee) 21st Block.	100	100	100	100	1.00	1.00	100
2	East of Kowloon (Hau Yee) 21st Block.	100	100	100	100	1.00	1.00	100
As per plan plan.						2.00	2.00	200

TO LET.

OFFICES IN UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X, XL, XS.

WANTED AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE to Rent for a Year or More. Apply—Box No. XV, c/o Daily Press Office. [1107]

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [108]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap...	50 cts. per box
Coal Tar Soap...	50 " "
Carbolic Soap...	50 " "
Colgate's Floating Bath Soap...	20 " per Tab.
Vinolia L. & L. Soap...	50 " per box
Carbolic Soap...	50 " "
Coal Tar Soap...	50 " "
Medical Soap...	50 " "
Terebene Soap...	1.20 " "
Zambuk Soap...	1.75 " "
Cimoline Soap...	1.00 " "
Colgate's Sulphur Soap...	60 cts. " "
Zenobia Assorted Soap...	5.00 " "
Savon Pate d'Amendes...	25 cts. Tab. 2.75 per box 1 doz.
Rimmels Cologne Soap...	1.50 per box
J. & J.'s Baby Soap...	1.35 " "
Gerard's Eucalyptus Soap...	10 cts. Tab. 1.00 per doz.
Piver's Soap assorted...	3.00 per box
Outline Soap...	1.00 " "
Antezema Soap...	1.00 " "
R. & G.'s Heliotrope Soap...	5.00 " "
" Savon Fleur D'Amour & Ambre Rose...	6.00 " "
" Assorted Best...	3.75 " "
" Round...	2.25 " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 16.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 12TH, 1923.

THE COLONY'S PETITION.

The Petition which Colonel JONES WARD has just presented to the House of Commons on behalf of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong (mentioned in the London cables to-day) is the Petition which was signed by nearly two thousand residents of the Colony following a public meeting held in the Theatre Royal on the 11th May, 1921. Colonel JONES WARD presented the petition in 1922, but it was returned as not being in accordance with the regulations of the House, which require that the Petition itself shall be written (not printed or typewritten) and that the signatures shall be on one continuous sheet of paper and not on separate pages, unless each bears at the head a piece of the petition. Accordingly, the Petition was returned to Hongkong for these requirements to be fulfilled. The Petition, which occupied nearly six foolscap folio pages of printed matter, had therefore to be written out and the whole of the signatures obtained had to be pasted together so as to form one continuous sheet. Unfortunately, when the Petition in the form which complied with the rules of the House again reached home, Colonel WARD was lying seriously ill. His illness was of a prolonged nature, necessitating three surgical operations, and he has only recently been able to resume his Parliamentary duties.

The brief telegram gives merely the main object of the Petition, which asks for: (1) the right to elect all the Non-Chinese Members on the Legislative Council; (2) the constitution of a wider electoral body than exists at present for the purpose of such election; and (3) an Unofficial Majority of one, on the Legislative Council subject to ample safeguards.

The demand for some approach to representative Government in the Colony has persisted for more than thirty years, and the Constitutional Reform Association has been compelled to resort to the unusual course of presenting a Petition to the House of Commons because it has proved impossible to move the Colonial Office from its established view that we have the best of all possible Governments and that it is inadvisable to make any change either in the number or mode of selection of the members of the Legislative Council. The facts as they are set forth in the Petition are well calculated to engage the attention of the members of the House of Commons, to whom, as the Petition says, they must seem strange indeed, seeing that members of the House of Commons have for so long been accustomed to the idea of being directly responsible to their constituents for their conduct and policy in Parliamentary affairs. Of the four non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council to-day two are not elected but are nominated by the Governor, whilst the other two are each elected by a very limited constituency, namely, in one case by the Unofficial Justices of the Peace (a body appointed by the Governor), consisting of some 130 persons; and in the other case by the members of the Chamber of Commerce consisting now of about 200 persons or firms or companies. As the Petition points out, these constituencies are, in fact, even more limited than they appear to be, as in many cases members belong to both bodies and are thereby privileged to have two votes. It is suggested that the electorate should be the British subjects on the Jurors' List and those eligible for but exempted from jury service. The outstanding facts of the situation are that two of the four non-Chinese representatives are not elected at all, and the other two are elected on an extremely limited franchise, while there is in the Colony a large body of British subjects who at home would have both the parliamentary and municipal vote but are disfranchised on arrival in Hongkong, though by their presence here they are furthering British interests overseas. What justification, the Petition asks, can be offered for thus penalising their enterprise? The system, of course, is an obvious anachronism in these days, but it has been made plain that the only hope of reform lies in the appeal which the facts of the situation can make upon a representative House of Commons. The answer to the Petition will be awaited with interest not only by its two thousand signatories but by the community as a whole.

The Japanese residents of Yokohama celebrated on July 1st the opening of the port sixty-four years ago.

The Manila Observatory at noon yesterday gave a warning of a typhoon on about 135deg. Long. E. 10deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Spinks, Mr. B. Spinks, Miss D. Innes, and Mrs. K. W. Bean were among the passengers who left by the P. & O. *Albion* yesterday.

The New Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building at Shanghai is said to be second in size only to the Bank of England among all such buildings in the world.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Rowley Kennedy R.N. (retired), only son of Major-General Kennedy C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Kennedy, to Miss, youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. P. Newcomb of Shanghai.

Our Canton contemporary states in reference to the balancing of books by the Banks of the city for the first half of the year that "in spite of bad times, due to the depression of trade all over, it is gratifying to note that practically every one of them has managed to come out more or less with a credit balance in their profit and loss accounts."

The recent fire at the Imperial Palace, Peking, has given much food for thought to residents of the capital. According to a Peking news agency, the Peking Water Co. cuts off the supply at night, so the other day when a number of shops near the Chienmen went up in flames, there was no means of quenching the outbreak. The residents are beginning to show a certain amount of alarm in consequence of this policy.

The following robberies from foreign residents are reported in Canton: A British naval doctor has reported to the police that he was robbed of \$880, while crossing the bridge at the East Bund; an American resident reported the loss of "a telephone table"; the German Vice-Consul was robbed of a large suit case containing clothing to the value of more than \$500. It is believed that it was the work of his servants.

The demand for some approach to representative Government in the Colony has persisted for more than thirty years, and the Constitutional Reform Association has been compelled to resort to the unusual course of presenting a Petition to the House of Commons because it has proved impossible to move the Colonial Office from its established view that we have the best of all possible Governments and that it is inadvisable to make any change either in the number or mode of selection of the members of the Legislative Council. The facts as they are set forth in the Petition are well calculated to engage the attention of the members of the House of Commons, to whom, as the Petition says, they must seem strange indeed, seeing that members of the House of Commons have for so long been accustomed to the idea of being directly responsible to their constituents for their conduct and policy in Parliamentary affairs. Of the four non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council to-day two are not elected but are nominated by the Governor, whilst the other two are each elected by a very limited constituency, namely, in one case by the Unofficial Justices of the Peace (a body appointed by the Governor), consisting of some 130 persons; and in the other case by the members of the Chamber of Commerce consisting now of about 200 persons or firms or companies. As the Petition points out, these constituencies are, in fact, even more limited than they appear to be, as in many cases members belong to both bodies and are thereby privileged to have two votes. It is suggested that the electorate should be the British subjects on the Jurors' List and those eligible for but exempted from jury service. The outstanding facts of the situation are that two of the four non-Chinese representatives are not elected at all, and the other two are elected on an extremely limited franchise, while there is in the Colony a large body of British subjects who at home would have both the parliamentary and municipal vote but are disfranchised on arrival in Hongkong, though by their presence here they are furthering British interests overseas. What justification, the Petition asks, can be offered for thus penalising their enterprise? The system, of course, is an obvious anachronism in these days, but it has been made plain that the only hope of reform lies in the appeal which the facts of the situation can make upon a representative House of Commons. The answer to the Petition will be awaited with interest not only by its two thousand signatories but by the community as a whole.

Thomas Mellows, the son of a police inspector in Shanghai was sentenced by Sir Skinner Turner to ten months' imprisonment. He was charged with fraud and had pleaded guilty to what the Judge described as "quite serious offences." His lordship said he hoped to make arrangements by which the defendant would be given a chance somewhere else, and then he might possibly turn over a new leaf and realise what he had done.

On the way down from Macao, yesterday, a Chinese passenger by the *Sui An* jumped overboard. As far as can be gathered, it appears that the man was accused of robbing a woman passenger of an article of clothing, and in order to escape arrest, he plunged overboard. The vessel was quickly brought to a standstill and a boat lowered, but no trace of the man could be found. He is thought to have been drowned.

To determine tidal conditions in the Japan Sea and their effects on fishing, Japanese officials ordered 2,500 empty bottles to be cast into the sea on July 1st. These bottles were thrown out at five different points between the Japanese and Korean coasts. An investigation of currents in the Japan Sea was conducted at one time by the Navy Hydrographic Department and the Tokio Marine Institute but the result was not satisfactory.

An interesting and important development of the anti-Japanese boycott movement is recorded in a Japanese paper published at Shanghai. This journal states that a number of anonymous letters have been received by the landlord of property in Woosung Road, instructing him to get rid of his Japanese tenants. The journal understands that he has given orders for the tenants to leave, and that the latter are now preparing to enter a protest.

A former resident of Yokohama, writing from London says:—"Among the pictures seen at the opening of the Royal Academy the season is a portrait of Miss Phyllis Abbott, formerly of Yokohama. It is a large painting in oils and is greatly admired. The artist is James Quinn. Phyllis was born in Yokohama, her father, Mr. F. J. Abbott, was local agent of the P. & O. Steamship Co. there, and they lived at 15 Bund. Mr. Abbott is now secretary of the company here."

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha have issued an interesting brochure entitled "Past and Present" which gives an interesting retrospect of the history of the Company and sets forth very fully the present position, showing the extent of regular services in which 183 vessels aggregating 448,199 tons, are employed. There are several pages relating to the Company's financial position. Its paid up capital is 62,500,000 yen and its reserves amount to 41,733,370 yen. Several photographic views of the company's offices and ships are included in the brochure as well as a map showing the points to which the Company runs its steamers.

The complaint is frequently heard—and it is not without justification—that Hongkong suffers from a dearth of popular amusements, especially in the summer time, when the temperature is not conducive to indoor entertainments. The example of Shanghai, where the Municipal Council engage an orchestra to discourage music of an evening in the Public Gardens at this season of the year, has been cited as one worthy of being followed, and the suggestion has been made from time to time that, as there is a garrison in Hongkong, the services of the military bands stationed in the Colony should be enlisted to dispel the gloom. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the enterprise of the local Volunteer Defence Corps in arranging for the King's Regiment Band, assisted by well-known vocalists, to give a concert next Saturday week on the Volunteer Parade Ground will meet with such support from the public as to encourage the promoters to repeat the experiment at short intervals throughout the season. A similar venture in the Public Gardens by the Special Police Reserve during the war met with every sign of appreciation.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE?

ARMED MAN ARRESTED GOING ON BOARD THE "TAI LEE."

Sze To Choi, aged 26th, and described as a cook on board the s.s. *Tai Lee*, was arrested on Tuesday on the Hau Tak Wharf for having unlawfully in his possession one Mautser pistol and 200 rounds of ammunition.

It was stated by Sub-Inspector Fallon at the Magistracy yesterday, when the man was brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, that the police, acting on special information, had the defendant searched just as he was going on the s.s. *Tai Lee*. The pistol was found tied round his waist as was also the ammunition. A previous conviction for larceny was recorded against the man.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]A WARNING TO AUSTRALIA.
MENACE OF JAPAN'S SURPLUS POPULATION.

SYDNEY, July 10th.
Mr. W. M. Hughes (ex-Prime Minister of Australia), in the course of a striking warning issued in the Sydney Daily Telegraph with regard to Australia's empty spaces, discusses Japan's need of an outlet for her surplus population, and its relation to Australia. He says that it is hardly for Australia, whose great need is population, to complain if Japan does not consent to impose checks to the increase of her own. If she does not, nothing is surer than that before many years have passed, her overcrowded and half-starved millions will make a grand trek.

He asks: "If these millions knock at our doors, how can we deny them admittance?" and declares that it would be more in the interest of the greater part of the world that these millions should settle in Australia and produce wealth, than that they should remain idle and die.

He concludes by saying: "A little time is still ours wherein we may fill our vacant spaces with men and women of our own race, and do all that is needful to make good our claim to this great and fruitful continent."

FATAL EXPLOSION.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY WORKERS
KILLED AND INJURED.

ALTON, Illinois, July 10th.
Nine persons were killed and 25 injured by an explosion, which took place in the shell room of the Western Cartridge Co.'s factory. The dead include four women.

COAL TRANSPORT RATES.

U.S. COMMISSION TO
INVESTIGATE.

WASHINGTON, July 10th.
Acting on a recommendation made by the Coal Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation of all rates for the transportation of anthracite mined in the United States. An investigation has also been ordered regarding transport rates for foreign anthracite.

DOCKERS' DISPUTE.

SOME OF THE MEN TO RESUME
WORK.

LONDON, July 10th.
There are growing signs that the dockers' strike is waning. The men have now returned on the new shilling cut term at Bermondsey, while they have also decided to resume at Barry and Cardiff, but some of the other centres are still holding off.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, July 10th.
All the dockers at Grimsby, Immingham and Liverpool have resumed work. Eleven thousand dockers are still out at Birkenhead.

Fifty vessels are being held up at Manchester, where 5,400 dockers are on strike.

LOW-POWER MONOPLANE.

BRUSSELS, July 10th.
Lieut. Simonet rose 2,600 feet in less than one minute in a seven-horsepower monoplane from the Evere Aerodrome and remained in the air for 20 minutes.

U.S. SQUADRON AT GREENOCK.

LONDON, July 10th.
The American battleship squadron, with 1,700 crew on board, has arrived at Greenock.

INDIAN REFORM ACT.

SIMLA, July 10th.
At the conclusion of a two-day debate, the Assembly passed a resolution, by 38 votes to 38, urging an amendment of the Reform Act restricting the Viceroy's certification power to measures essential to safety and tranquillity in India.

THE NAGPUR TRIAL.

NAGPUR, July 10th.
Jattar Lal Bajaj and four of his lieutenants were sentenced to 22 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

DEUTSCHE BANK DIVIDEND.

BERLIN, July 10th.
The annual report of the Deutsche Bank shows a net profit of nearly six millions of Marks, and a dividend of 300 per cent. is declared.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.
SPAIN DEFEATS HOLLAND.

LONDON, July 10th.
At Eastbourne, in the Davis Cup first European semi-final, Spain defeated Holland by winning the first two singles and doubles.

LATER.

Conde de Gomar and Flaquer beat Timmer and Bryan 5/4, 6/3 and 6/2.

HOME CRICKET.

INTER-VARSITY SCORES.

LONDON, July 10th.
Oxford, on a beautiful batting-wicket, yesterday, scored 422.

Taylor scored 190.

A heavy thunderstorm, with a deluge of rain in the early hours of the morning, left the pitch very difficult, and under a hot sun Cambridge were all out for 59 runs in an hour and a half.

Stevens took six wickets for 20 runs.

LATER.

Oxford beat Cambridge by an innings and 227 runs.

Cambridge followed on with 138.

The fielding and bowling of Oxford were excellent.

Bettington (Captain) took eight wickets for 68.

The innings occupied two hours and ten minutes.

COUNTY SCORES.

LONDON, July 10th.
At Nottingham, Lancashire beat Nottingham by an innings and fourteen runs. For Nottingham, Whysall scored 148, and Richmond in the second innings took 4 for 59. The Lancastrian, Makepeace, in the second innings compiled 108, not out.

Yorkshire at Hull beat Somerset by an innings and 120. For York, Holmes compiled 199, not out, and Sutcliffe 125.

At Kettering, Northants beat Glamorgan by two wickets. For Northants, Woolley in the second innings scored 118, not out. Surrey at Glasgow beat Scotland on the first innings. For Surrey, Sandham in the first innings compiled 124.

Hampshire beat Warwickshire at Birmingham by an innings and fifty-eight. For Hants, Mead knocked out 222.

The West Indies beat Leicestershire at Leicester on the first innings. The West Indian, Fernandes, in the innings compiled 110.

Kent at Tunbridge Wells beat Essex by ten wickets. For Kent, Hardinge in the first innings scored 100.

THE RICHEST MAN.

MR. FORD'S VETO ON TRADE
UNIONISM.

The revelation of the enormous accumulation of wealth by the Ford Motor Company, made by the filing of its annual statement this week, attracts attention (says the Christian Science Monitor) to the fact that Mr. Ford has been free, in the main, from the attacks commonly made on the accumulators of great wealth. He and his only son own the whole of the capital stock of the company. Their net profits last year were \$119,000,000. The cash holdings of the company deposited in various banks amounted on February 28th to over \$150,000,000. The two men together are believed to be the richest men in the world, and are certainly in enjoyment of the largest individual income possessed by any capitalists of today. People who like to figure on the comparative wealth of great captains of industry assert that the revenues of John D. Rockefeller have been greater than those of Ford, but that his lavish gifts to various charities and foundations have reduced his capital below the Ford level. The only corporation with a larger holding of cash and securities in the United States than the Fords' is the United States Steel Corporation, but that corporation has something more than 170,000 stockholders. The holdings of the Ford Company are possessed by two men only—father and son.

Amazing as it is that so colossal a fortune should have been accumulated in the space of twenty years, for twenty years ago Ford was a bookkeeper on a slender salary, it is, perhaps, even more astonishing that its accumulation should have been accompanied by so little public hostility. Even labour, organized labour, ordinarily so tenacious of its privileges, is virtually quiescent in contemplation of the Ford success. More than any one man or group of men, he has made Detroit a non-union city, but in doing it he led the way to paying high wages, and making high wages pay him. But for all his refusal to recognise union labour in his shops, we find no outcry against his product raised by the spokesmen of union labour, and his cars are owned and driven generally by men who hold union cards. It is a curious phenomenon that on one of the touchiest points in the organization of industry Mr. Ford, without yielding one single iota, has been able to avoid any controversy whatsoever.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PEKING POLITICAL ENTOMOLOGY.

FURTHER RESIGNATIONS AND
APPOINTMENTS.

PEKING, July 10th.

A mandate issued at midnight yesterday accepted Chang Ying Hua's resignation and appointed Kang Ko Ming Finance Minister. It is still uncertain whether the latter will take up the post, but Cabinet officials are optimistic.

Dr. Wellington Koo is returning from the Western Hills to-day, and officials are hopeful that he will now take up the position of Foreign Minister.

PENGPO TO BE OPENED AS A
FREE PORT.

PEKING, July 10th.

The Cabinet to-day decided to open Pengpo as a free port. They have appointed Cheng Yuan Chuan Director of the Port Opening Administration.

The Cabinet have also decided to allocate \$600,000 from the Peking octroi for educational expenses in Peking.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

PETITION FROM HONGKONG
ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, July 10th.

In the House of Commons, Colonel John Ward, M.P., presented a petition from the Constitutional Reform Association in Hongkong praying, so far as the non-Chinese unofficial members of the Legislative Council are concerned, for the abolition of the principle of Government nomination.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN,"]

SUN YAT SEN WANTS M.P.'S TO GO
SOUTH.

PEKING, July 10th.

Two of Sun Yat Sen's emissaries are reported to be at Tientsin urging members of Parliament to go South.

"STATUS QUO" AT CHANGSHA.

RESTORATION DELAYED BY LOW
RIVER.

PEKING, July 10th.

It is reported from Changsha that the restoration of the status quo has been delayed by the fall in the river, which has prevented two Japanese river boats ascending the river to Changsha.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

Tokyo, July 10th.

Mr. Hisanaro Oyama, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Tokyo, left for Shanghai with the object of investigating the Chinese and Japanese situation, the boycott conditions and the improvement of relations.

SOVIET "CONVERSATIONS" WITH
JAPAN.

Tokyo, July 10th.

The Kawamatsu-Joffe preliminary "conversations" continue to involve announcements of approaches and retreats, with balloons d'essai being floated through the native and foreign press by both sides, which produce floods of speculation.

Officially, only the latest statements from the headquarters of M. Joffe and the Foreign Office are given out, but the spokesmen to the Press make statements conveying the alleged personal views of the principals.

On the surface the negotiations include questions of responsibility for Nikolaievsk and claims for material compensation as well as "saving face."

These, however, are regarded by well-informed observers as covering the vital points, which are recognition of the Soviet and the cession or lease of Northern Saghalien to Japan.

According to Reuters' informant, nothing else matters much at present. Recognition of the old debts and treaties by Russia and compensation for Nikolaievsk and Russia's claim for damages by the Japanese in Siberia may all be merged into a proposal, on which, if Mr. Kawakami and M. Joffe agree, a third conference may be called.

Meanwhile, "trading relations" have opened temporarily. The present preliminary "conversations" may be broken off without prejudice at any moment if found advisable to postpone them until the time is more propitious.

THE ROMANCE OF REUTERS.

Under the heading "The Romance of Reuters in the Making of Newspapers," the following article appears in The Graphic:—

The news that Reuters are moving part of their establishment to a commodious building on the Thames Embankment, which was recently vacated by the Port of London Authority, is a proof of the growth of a great business, but it involves no breach with the past. The premises which Reuters have occupied for over half a century will still be retained for that part of their work which is specially connected with the City. The house, covering three freeholds in Old Jewry, with its sober seventeenth century facade, is one of the most interesting buildings in London. In the Middle Ages the street was part of the Ghetto; then it advanced in prestige, and at one time contained a Royal palace. Stow, writing in 1598, described it as "a very good open street, graced by buildings inhabited by merchants and people of repute." The Great Fire of 1666 made a clean sweep of the neighbourhood.

On the palace site was erected a building which over one hundred years ago was advertised in the Times as "24, Old Jewry, a very comfortable and desirable dwelling-house with garden." The garden has long since gone, and if the ghosts of the former "people of repute" ever return they will find the low-pitched ceilings, they know; but they will find, too, their bedrooms occupied by editors busy with typewriters and tape machines, and the roof festooned with wires, along which travels the latest news from the four quarters of the globe. It is a pleasant paradox that an organisation which is the last word in modern business enterprise should be housed in a place which suggests the limited horizons and the quaint, decorous life of older days. For that plain old edifice, the door of which has not been shut night or day for fifty years, is in touch every moment with the remotest corners of the earth. Messages pour into it and go from it which begin or end in tropical jungles, in Himalayan snows, and the farthest islands of the sea. Cables despatched by men with the hum of London in their ears are presently passing through places where monkeys may break down the wires and elephants lean too heavily on the telegraph poles. In the heart of Africa, in the Holy Land, in sacred Mecca, throughout the East from Bombay to Tibet, from Java to Tokyo, Reuters' news is paramount, and often the only news.

NEWS BY CARRIER PIGEONS.

The romance of Reuters is of a piece with their historic habitation. More than 80 years ago, before the days of railways and telegraphs, a young bank clerk on the Continent of Europe conceived the idea of beating the mail coach and the mounted courier as a means of conveying news. He started a service of carrier-pigeons between Brussels and Aix-la-Chapelle, which were used to distribute the latest market prices. He prospered, and when the telegraph came he was one of the first to see its possibilities. Presently we find this Julius Reuter beginning in a small way in England, where, in 1851, he opened offices at No. 1, Royal Exchange Buildings. His staff consisted of a single office boy, Mr. F. J. Griffiths, who in later years became Secretary of the Company. At first Julius Reuter, who had become an English citizen, confined himself to Stock Exchange information, but he soon extended his business to commercial and then to general news. After many efforts he induced Mr. John Walker of The Times to take a daily news service, and the reputation of Reuters was established by the agency's work in the American Civil War and the campaign of Solferino. The quarters were now at No. 5, Lothbury, where the business became Reuters' Telegram Company, Limited, whose earliest work was to lay the cable between Lowestoft and Norderney, the first section of the overland route to India. In the spring of 1871 the head office was moved to Old Jewry. The agency, which in 1851 employed a single office boy, has now fourteen departments, heavily manned, at headquarters, which direct branches all over the world, and it has become necessary to find space for further development in the fine building on the Embankment, formerly occupied by the Port of London Authority.

Julius Reuter, the founder, had that genius which can divine the significance of small beginnings. He was the first man to appreciate what exactly the rapid transmission of news meant to the world. He had not only a masterly command of detail, but he had great imaginative conceptions. For example, he obtained a concession from the Persian Government in 1872 to construct railways throughout that country with the object of knitting together Persian and British interests. The scheme failed, though the capital was forthcoming, since he was ill-supported by the British Government, who did not share his breadth of outlook. Mr. Henry M. Collins, who played a large part in those negotiations, is still alive. The barony conferred on Julius Reuter by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1871, in recognition of his public services, was recognised twenty years later by Lord Salisbury's Government. Otherwise the life's work of the father of telegraphic news, who gathered the wires of the world into his hand, and who was described by The Times as "the most intelligent man of his day" was ignored by the country of his adoption. In 1876 the Baron's eldest son, Herbert, became managing director of the agency, and, though by disposition a scholar rather than a man of affairs, conducted successfully until his death in 1915.

THE AGENCY'S WAR SERVICES.

The outbreak of war in 1914 put Reuters in a position of the highest national importance. It was fortunate that the agency found in Sir Roderick Jones, the present chairman and managing director, a successor to Baron Herbert, admirably fitted to deal with the crisis. The greatest of the world's news agencies had always maintained a patriotic independence. In a war of life and death, when a large part of the world depended upon Reuters for the news of the struggle, and an honest statement of the questions at issue, special measures were considered necessary to entrench that independence. The first business was to re-organise the Company. The shares were scattered among 1,900 holders, and easily purchasable—a source of danger during a time of national peril.

Accordingly the directors resolved to place the trusteeship of the agency in the hands of a few representative British citizens, among whom were the Hon. Mark Napier (at that time chairman), the late Lord Glenconner, Viscount Peel, the late Sir Starr Jameson and Sir Roderick Jones. The old stockholders were bought out at a cost of over half a million sterling, and Reuters, Limited, the shares in only a few hands, came into being.

Having completed his re-organisation, Sir Roderick Jones served first in the Department, then, as Director of Propaganda, in the Ministry of Information throughout 1917 and 1918, and during that time he placed the managing directorship of Reuters in commission. But after the Armistice he not only completed his task of setting the old business on the firmest foundation, but he quickened its activities in a dozen new directions. Meanwhile Mr. S. C. Clements had succeeded Mr. W. F. Bradshaw as manager and secretary, and the late Mr. F. W. Dickinson, "the sagacious keeper of Reuters' conscience," retained the chief editorship until his death. In recent months various changes have been made, including the appointment of Mr. John Buchanan as deputy-chairman, and the addition of Sir Edward Grigg and Mr. S. C. Clements to the Board.

THE CLEARING HOUSE OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Reuters today are the greatest clearing house in the world for the world's news. They are not merely engaged in the reception of foreign news and its distribution to English newspapers—to the London papers direct and to the provincial journals through the Press Association—but they also send news all over the world, not only from Britain but from every foreign country. The globe is divided into areas, each of which has its Reuters general manager. Each general manager is controlled from London, and each, in turn, controls the managers and correspondents within his territory, save in the case of one or two areas which are under the head office. The agency has its representatives in every important city of the world, with intricate connections in the smallest places. The many Reuters services issued from the head office spread out like a fan as they get farther from England, and reach the farthest corners of the earth. The senior of all the great national agencies, Reuters are in close alliance by treaty or by contract with the chief agency in every country in the world.

THE CLASSIC INSTANCE OF A "HOWLER."

Mr. Kipling has long ago expounded the romance of modern journalism. There are few dull moments in the work of a great agency, and many whimsical and dramatic incidents. Reuters' editors have much to contend with in elucidating Press messages sent in plain language but in an abbreviated and frequently mutilated form; but it is rare that a mistake is made. The classic instance of a "howler" happened many years ago when, in a message relating to the opening of a new railway in Queensland, there appeared the words "Governor twins first son." It should have been "Governor turns first son"; but a bachelor Governor, over sixty years of age, appeared as having become the father of twins, the elder being a son!

"SCOTTS."

The aim of a good correspondent is to be first in the field with news, and Reuters have innumerable striking successes to their credit. The first announcement of war between France and Austria in 1859 was issued by Reuters. The release of the Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, was first known to them, and they had the privilege of informing Lord Palmerston. They were a week ahead with the news of the murder of Lincoln (this was before the days of the Atlantic cable), their New York correspondent overhauling the mail steamer and flinging on board a tin case containing an account of the tragedy. In those pre-cable days American news was sent by steamer to Roches Point, County Cork, and telegraphed thence on Reuters' own line to London. To get ahead of their competitors Reuters used to have their despatches enclosed in a hermetically closed box, with a flag affixed, which was dropped by the purser off the Irish coast, picked up by a steamer specially chartered for the purpose, carried to Crookhaven, and there telegraphed. It was Reuters who, in the Zulu War, first announced the news of Isandlwana and the British Imperial's death. They had the first report of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, the first despatches from the expedition for the relief of Gordon, and in 1907 gave out the complete text of the secret treaty between Great Britain and Russia concerning spheres of influence in Persia.

STRANGE ADVENTURES.

Their correspondents have often had strange adventures. When the Committee of Union and Progress achieved the coup d'état at Constantinople, Reuters' correspondent, Mr. Fergus Ferguson, met Talaat Pasha, who informed him that he had got the Cabinet shut up inside and was waiting for the Sultan to approve their nominees. "What about wiring?" asked the correspondent. "That is all right," said Talaat. "The wires are cut just at present, but I will see that Reuters' message gets through." And it did. Mr. Guy Beringer, their correspondent in Russia during the revolution, was imprisoned by the Bolsheviks, and was for a long time in hourly expectation of death. In the Great War it was a Reuters despatch that first told the Allied world that the United States had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany.

But of all Reuters' "scotchs" the most remarkable was their announcement of the relief of Mafeking two days ahead of the Government or anybody else. Reuters' telegram reached London at 9.15 on Friday, May 18th, 1900, from one of their correspondents on the Boer side—a Scotsman! It was instantly forwarded to the newspapers and telephoned to the Lord Mayor, who announced the news from the steps of the Mansion House. Copies were sent to Queen Victoria (who in her diaries makes several references to the interest which she took in Reuters' telegrams, and on this occasion asked to see the original), to the Prince of Wales, and to the various Ministers. Within a short time late editions were selling by the thousand, and in the House of Commons, at 11 p.m., Mr. Chamberlain stated that "although no official confirmation had been received, he had no reason to doubt the accuracy of Reuters' information." The whole world, including Lord Roberts himself, who had despatched the relief column and who read out the Reuters telegram to the troops on Church Parade at Bloemfontein, was wholly dependent upon Reuters.

"ACCURACY FIRST."

Every great organisation must have its standards, and the chief asset of a news agency must be a reputation based upon a scrupulous fidelity to such standards. Reuters' greatest possession is their name and the goodwill which adheres to it. The agency is a carefully constructed and brilliantly manipulated machine, and it is a machine with a soul. It aims at speed; it seeks to ensure that the news of any important event throughout the world shall be on the wires immediately after its happening. But far above speed it puts accuracy. It would rather be silent than win a short-lived reputation with false or faulty news. Its aim is that most difficult thing, objective truth, which is far more than a mere formal accuracy. In its messages it eschews all bias and "tendentious" purpose. It is under no control of Government, or financial group, or political party.

It takes two to tell the truth, as Stevenson says, one to speak it and one to hear it, and Reuters have always aimed, not only at a verbal correctness in statement, but at a true impression upon the mind of the receiver. Moreover, the agency has a proper sense of responsibility. There have been cases where Reuters have secured information of the first importance, but which they have withheld on grounds of public policy. That is why the agency possesses the confidence of Governments and the confidence of the ordinary man. No news organisation ever received a higher compliment than that for more than two days, without official confirmation, and without any corroboration from any other source, the whole of the British Empire should have celebrated the Relief of Mafeking entirely upon Reuters' word. Not less striking were the tributes repeatedly paid to Reuters during the Great War. A certain Reuters message was held up by the authorities though the same message was published elsewhere. There were good reasons for withholding the news. But Reuters naturally asked why there should be this discrimination against them. The answer was "Because if this news is published under Reuters' name people will believe it."

A considerable amount of labour unrest is at the present moment prevalent in Shanghai. Various demands have been noted within recent days for substantial increases of wages on the part of the lower-paid workers, and only a week or two ago strikes involving 2,000 or 3,000 employees were recorded. There seems little indication of the agitation subsiding says the N.C. Daily News. The latest is on the part of the rice carriers of Nantao who have presented an ultimatum to their employers for an increase of no less than 20 per cent. in their wages, failing the payment of which they intend to strike. In addition portmen engaged in the local lumber trade threaten to come out as a result of a reduction in their wages from \$20 to \$18, while 10 locomotives from Fero Road have already come out.

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*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	First half of Sept.
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	First half of November

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Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	26th July, Calling at Manila
*Schoer	12,300 tons	28th Aug., do.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	—
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	—

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IF GERMANY HAD WON. LUDENDORFF'S PEACE TERMS.

FANTASTIC DEMANDS.

STRANGE GERMAN DISCLOSURES.

Information of the highest political and military importance is contained in the volume giving the evidence submitted to the German Reichstag Committee as to the cause of the German collapse in 1918, which has just been published in Germany ("Ursachen des Zusammenbruchs 1918," Hobbings, Berlin). The volume contains the opinions of three experts, who have examined all the evidence—Col. Schwertfeger, Gen. Kuhl, and Professor H. Delbrück—with many documents which here appear in print for the first time.

Specially significant, as they are not given clearly in any of his own works, are Ludendorff's peace proposals, which are here to be found set forth in official memoranda. From these it appears that the terms would have been as follows, down to the opening of his offensive in March 1918:

Annexation of Courland and Lithuania. Extension of Prussia by the annexation of a wide belt of Poland. Absorption of Poland by Austria, as a Hapsburg State.

Annexation of territory both sides of the Meuse as far south as St. Vit, near Besançon, thus giving Germany Liege, Namur, Verdun, Nancy, and Toul.

Control of Belgium, as a condition of Belgium's independence which ought not to be taken into practical account.

Military occupation of the Belgian coast, unless the British were driven from Northern France.

Pressure upon Holland to secure her alliance, with the offer of a guarantee for her Colonies in the East.

Return of the German Colonies.

There is no mention in these papers of the amount that the Allies were to be made to pay Germany, but that is known from William II's letter to Mr. Puccini to have reached \$6,000,000,000 from the United States and \$3,000,000,000 from Great Britain and France.

KAISER FRIGHTENED.
The extraordinary fact is that Ludendorff seemed to regard these demands as quite moderate. They were what he put forward under considerable pressure. The Kaiser himself was frightened by them.

We are told a headstrong "wanting" in Germany. The Kaiser sank to be a kind of wooden, lay-figure and Ludendorff usurped all the power. Indeed it is pointed out here that in his books he scarcely deigns to mention the Kaiser.

Ludendorff and Hindenburg were apparently ready for endless war, and this when the odds were turning against them. The Crown Prince had warned them in July, 1917, in a remarkable memorandum:

The fearful sacrifices in this war that has lasted now three years have left nearly every German family in mourning, while the prospect that fresh heavy loss of precious human life must be expected, the depression of spirits resulting from privations of every kind, the shortage of food and fuel—all these factors have combined to produce a dissatisfaction which is widespread and not confined to Social-Democratic circles.

UNBRIDLED AMBITION.
Ludendorff, however, would not moderate his peace demands. He thought of nothing but a new war, and he is specially and severely blamed for not making certain that his means were in accord with his aims. Prof. Delbrück charges him with ruining Germany and gives this considered verdict on his conduct:

The real motive of General Ludendorff in his campaign of 1918 was in no sense love of his fatherland, but his own unbridled ambition.

It is interesting, since the British strategy has been so often condemned and Ludendorff's operations have been so exalted for their genius, to find it bluntly declared that his strategy was bad.

Ludendorff, to attain the strategic aim of severing the British and French (in the offensive of March, 1918) ought to have attacked along the Somme in the direction of Amiens. Actually he attacked some 16 miles further to the south, because the enemy was weak there.

He attacked there, it is added, because his forces were not sufficient to strike at the point which would have been strategically best, and there was another fundamental blunder in his plans.

Previous offensives had shown that even when a break-through took place, the attack must come to a standstill unless the supply of food and munitions was so organized that it could be carried out over the ground that had been won. Could it be imagined that the German Army with its lack of horses and its notoriously inefficient motor-vehicles would be able to do what much better equipped French and British armies had not been able to achieve?

RUMANIA.
There is an admission as to the importance of the tanks which is worth quoting: Tank panics revived (in the German Army) when, from August, 1918, onwards, our defensive lines grew thinner and thinner, and our troops suffered more and more from strain and exhaustion. The moral effect of the tanks was then surprisingly great.

There is important evidence as to what would have happened had the armistice not been concluded. As the mere result of the loss of the Rumanian oil supply, Ludendorff reported on October 3-11, 1918:

Aircraft maintain full activity for two months; after that complete cessation of flying.

Motor vehicles can continue full activity for two months; after that consumption must be halved.

Lubricating oil will suffice for six months; after that all machinery will come to a standstill, though this will not affect industry.

Light oil will be completely exhausted in one or two months; this covers petroleum for the civil population and agriculture, where it is of extreme importance.

In a council held with the Chancellor as President on October 17-18, 1918, General Scheuch, the War Minister, declared that "we could only carry on the war for 1½ months, after the loss of Rumania."

Rumania was lost on November 4th, 1918, when Austria collapsed. Without an armistice, Germany must have collapsed about January 20th, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 11th at 11.55.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, etc.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 130 miles of Lat. 10 deg. N. Long. 135 deg. E., moving N.W.

July 11th at 11.55.—Pressure has increased considerably at Shanghai, moderately over Formosa, and slightly from Hongkong to Indo-China. It has decreased slightly at Yapa and over the Philippines.

Depressions are shown to the north of Shanghai and over S.W. China. There is a typhoon 201 miles to the west of Tapao moving N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 11th July, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.44 inches, against an average of 43.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 12th July, is as follows:—
District Forecast

Formosa Channel ... S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 11th.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.65	29.71	29.70
Temperature	88	83	89
Humidity	81	80	85
Wind Direction	SW	SSW	SW
Force	4	2	3
Weather	0	0	C
Rain	0.0	0.00	0.1

Highest open-air temperature on 10th ... 83.
Lowest open-air temperature on 11th ... 62.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 11th to 18th, 1923.

Day of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	12	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		7.10	6.9	1.52	9.1
		9.20	4.1	3.9	1.1
Fri.	13	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		8.12	7.3	2.9	0.9
		10.1	4.3	2.4	0.7
Satur.	14	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		8.49	7.5	3.36	2.9
		10.41	4.3	4.31	0.5
Sun.	15	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		9.30	7.7	3.13	2.8
		11.22	4.4	5.0	0.4
Mon.	16	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10.13	7.6	3.62	2.8
		12.05	4.4	5.41	0.3
Tues.	17	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		9.04	4.4	4.39	2.2
		10.58	7.4	5.24	0.4
Wed.	18	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		9.42	4.5	5.02	2.2
		11.47	6.9	7.4	1.1

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 8 A.M.

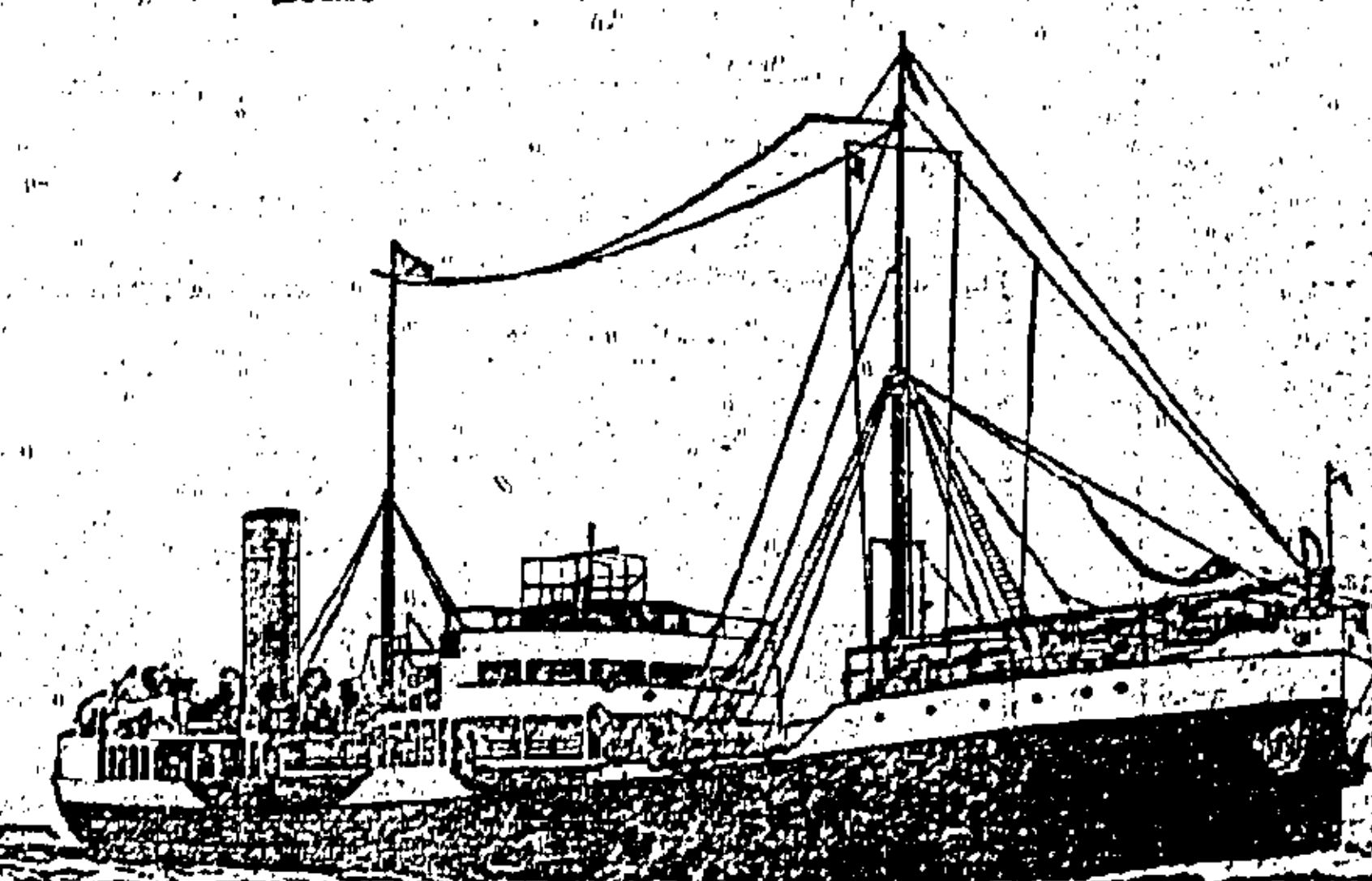
Place of Observation	1923	
	July 9.	July 10.
Wachow, W. River	Foot. 79.50	Foot. 79.50
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80
Linkongchow, N. River	+57.00	-
Samah, N. River	+27.25	-5.00
Shakung, E. River	+15.15	-0.98

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG
CODES USED: A1, A.R.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition
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OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

427'0" x 55'1" x 51'0" x 8,400 tons d.w. x 3,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. at KOWLOON DOCK to the order of THE ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these works to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:
R. M. DYER, B. Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

RAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Friday, 13th July, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Friday, 13th July, Noon.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 13th July, 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 15th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LAISANG"	Sunday, 15th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 16th July, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 17th July, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Tuesday, 17th July, 2 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via ANOY		
SHANGHAI & KORE	"HOSANG"	Wednesday, 18th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Thursday, 19th July, Noon.
KORE via HOIHOW	"LAIRANG"	Wednesday, 1st Aug. Noon.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNANG"	Saturday, 7th Aug. 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when Indonesian cargo.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Bangkok by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HIBRANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

"NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Monday 16th July, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGER.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 216

GLEN AND SHIRE
JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSANDA"	31st July.	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSHANE"	16th Aug.	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"FEMERBROOKSHIRE"	27th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENLUCE"	10th Sept.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves H'kong	Discharges
"GLENARA"	19th July.	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENIFFER"	7th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"CAENARVONSHIRE"	11th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.
Telephone: Central No. 216 sub-ex. 23 and Central 3598.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 10th.

Huoh Kuei, Chinese str., 771 tons, Capt. R. Ahrens, from Saigon, with rice.—Yuen Sing Fat.

Kuang Tai, Chinese str., 1,338 tons, Capt. N. MacLean, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

President Madison, American str., 8,341 tons, Capt. Thos. P. Quinn, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.

Shaoi Doi, British str., from Canton.

Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. J. V. Simpson, from Manilla, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

July 11th.

Amherst, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—On Fat S.S. Co.

Haifong, British str., 957 tons, Capt. Ellis Walker, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D. L. & Co.

Haifong, French str., 874 tons, Capt. Delvalle, from Saigon, with rice.—Thai Thuan & Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 361 tons, Capt. W. J. Collom, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On S.S. Co.

King Yuen, British str., 1,348 tons, Capt. E. P. Partridge, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kishu Maru, Japanese str., 1,567 tons, Capt. H. Onchi, from Saigon, with rice.—O.S.K.

Kwongchow, British str., 1,394 tons, Capt. C. Plunkett Cole, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Produce, Norwegian str., 743 tons, Capt. E. Winnes, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Yuen Fat Hong.

Rukyo Maru, Japanese str., 5,679 tons, Capt. S. Kunitomo, from Valparaiso and Karatsu, with coal.—T.K.K.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,619 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Sui Yang, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

July 10th.

Glenbrook for Shanghai.

Huoh Tai, for Shanghai.

Kwai Wah, for Tientsin.

Tijuan, for Batavia.

July 11th.

Empress of Asia, for Shanghai.

Kulori Maru, for Singapore.

Kut Sang, for Singapore.

Kwongtai, for Canton.

Lok Sang, for Chefoo.

Naichun, for Quinhon.

Seidun, for Hongkong.

Shaoi Doi, for Chiuwangtso.

Sui Yuen, for Swatow.

Tandu, for Singapore.

Van Chien, for Singapore.

Yuen Maru, for Keelung.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Kwong Tai, on July 10th: Mr. and Mrs. Undy.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. Kulori Maru, on July 11th: Mrs. B. Kenderline, Miss A. Williams, Mr. Poul Chum, jr., Miss C. Booke, Mr. T. A. Martin, Mr. L. Stroup, Mr. B. M. Evans, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. A. Lindholm, Sergeant J. Henriques, Mrs. R. Chatterton, Mr. and Mrs. Moreau and Miss Moreau, Mr. A. E. Scott, and a large number of Japanese and Chinese passengers.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Adina*, on July 11th: Mr. E. Hannaford, Mr. Dodson, Mr. W. Abraham, Mr. W. Major, Comdr. G. F. B. Edward-Collins, R.N., and Mrs. A. M. N. Billings, Miss L. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carmichael, Miss A. E. Cannon, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Spinks, Mr. A. J. Clements, Mr. B. Spinks, Mr. and Mrs. A. McC. Stewart, Mr. C. D. Jackson, Mrs. Procter, Miss McNair, Ramsden, Miss M. Thom, Miss D. Innes, Miss M. I. Connor, Mrs. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. C. W. G. Patterson, Mr. W. King, Mrs. C. D. Cousins, Mrs. Mungane, Mrs. and Miss Wintler, Mr. W. P. Jensen, Mr. E. Krutson, Mr. A. Tybally, Mr. W. Polley and Miss W. Polley, Miss Ling, Miss McLaurin, Mr. D. Collins, Mr. E. J. Board, Sgt. E. Shipley, Mr. J. Penny, Mr. F. Chandler, Mr. C. W. Bernard, Mrs. Fox, Major Roberts, Mr. V. Somea, Miss I. Miller, Mrs. M. D. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. King, Mr. D. W. Barrow, Mr. S. W. Thomas, Mr. H. E. Howard, Mr. E. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Emery, Col. and Mrs. J. Mayhew, Wainwright, Miss L. P. Wainwright, Mr. C. E. Collinge, Mr. M. R. Deyani, Miss F. Reimer, Mrs. M. P. Cooper, and the Misses Y. and S. Cooper, Mr. J. F. Cooper, Mr. D. P. Cooper, Miss A. Conneico, Mr. W. Anderson, Miss H. S. Johnson, Miss E. E. Mitchell, Mr. F. E. More, Mr. T. S. Johnson, Mr. S. J. Ogden, Mr. G. H. Deeble, Mr. H. Sheldrick, Mr. C. McCarthy, Mrs. F. Kuttelberger, Mrs. G. A. Combe and Miss D. Combe, Mrs. H. A. Courtney, Mr. M. Dehdashy, Mr. J. A. Scott, Mr. E. J. Carroll, Mr. Pope, Col. A. de Morais, Palha, M.D., Mr. J. G. G. Dr. G. V. Hamilton, Miss E. Beck, Mrs. K. W. Benn, Mr. W. H. Hulse, Mr. G. Greaves, Miss P. A. Boyce, Miss Van Fleet, Mr. J. J. Webb, Mr. H. J. Mungane, Mr. H. Roppus, Mr. A. Tullefen, Mr. G. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Polley, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Beatty, Mrs. McLaurin, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. W. Fothergill, etc.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Adina Maru* (European line) left Moji for Hongkong via Shanghai on July 10th, and is expected here on July 17th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Naga Maru* (European line) left Singapore for Hongkong on July 10th, and is expected here on July 13th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Jica Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on July 10th, and is expected here on July 17th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kaga Maru* (American line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on July 10th, and is expected here on July 13th.

The P. & O. s.s. *Yungu* arrived at London on July 10th, at 3 a.m.

The s.s. *Yelva* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on July 5th for London, Hull, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

The s.s. *Emmatus* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on July 8th for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

The s.s. *Telmachus* (Blue Funnel) for Boston and New York, left Shanghai on July 10th for this port, and is due here on July 13th.

The s.s. *Mervius* (Blue Funnel) arrived at Liverpool on July 5th.

The s.s. *Akai Maru* (N.Y.K.), due July 16th.

Chambers (M.M.), due July 17th.

Empress of Canada, due July 17th, 4 p.m.

Hydrangea (P. & O.), due July 13th, 6 a.m.

Paul Teat (M.M.), due July 31st.

Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due July 5th.

Yungu (Blue Funnel), due July 23rd.

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Paul Teat (M.M.), due July 31st.

Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due July 5th.

Yungu (Blue Funnel), due July 23rd.

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